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London

The Pictorial Times

Vol. VIII.—No. 174.] SATURDAY, JULY 11. 1846. [Price Sixpence.

WAR IN OUR COLONIES.

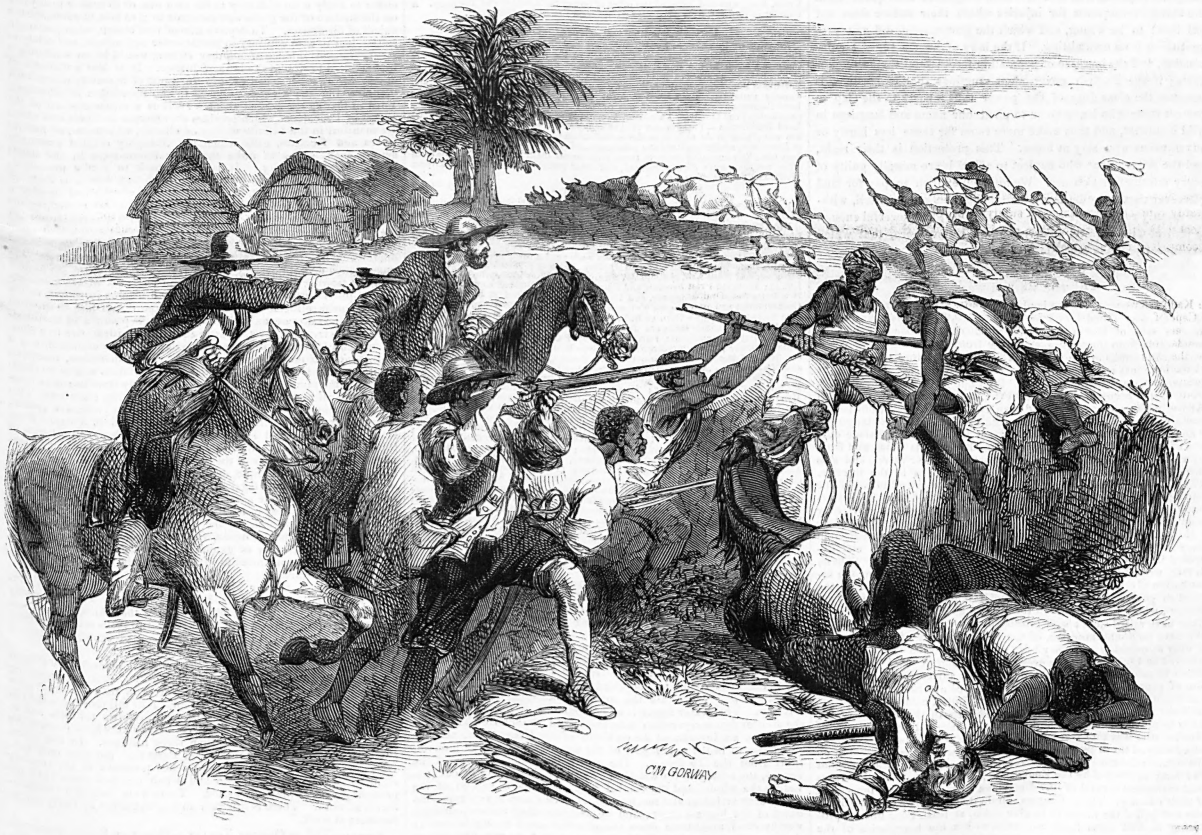
The settlement of the question of Free Trade must have the effect of directing much attention, both parliamentary and public, to the present condition and future prospects of our colonies. Hitherto these offshoots from the home country have been treated more favourably than foreign nations. Hitherto their produce has been admitted at lower duties than the commodities of those who do not speak our language and cannot claim to be of kindred blood. This is now to be changed. Our colonists must be content, like our farmers, to struggle against the competition of the foreigner. Free Trade therefore affects their interests — Free Trade entirely changes their commercial position, and hence there can be no doubt but the whole question of colonial policy must before long be submitted to the ordeal of examination with a view to its settlement upon a broad, statesmanlike, and philosophical basis.

It is not many weeks since our own columns contained an urgent appeal from Canada, against recent ministerial policy, as to corn and timber. The West Indies have long been complaining of insufficient protection for their sugars, whilst New Zealand and the Cape send home details of actual war now waging with the natives. With discontent on one hand and bloodshed on the other, it is surely time that something should be done. Neglect and carelessness and ignorance have had their reign, and now that the temper of the times declares the British settlers to be entitled to no more consideration than those who are "aliens in blood, in language, and religion." There can be no injustice in demanding that our colonists shall be allowed the same position as the foreigner has the power to assume. If the emigrant of ten years' experience is to contest for the trade of the mother country with the merchant of long-settled states, at least give him a fair start. If the English colonist is to lose the protection he has hitherto enjoyed, let him lose his fetters at the same time. If there is to be no favour for him, at least let him have fair play.

Our colonies hitherto have been governed upon no one enlightened system. Far from home, their distance from the centre of government made them comparatively powerless. They have been neglected; their interests lost sight of; their grievances left unredressed. In the instances of the West Indies and Canada, some favour was shown to their produce; if they were treated like a valuable dog or a favourite horse, like dogs or horses they were fed and protected. The protection is now to cease in the one case and is threatened in the other. Corn is "free," and sugar is to be "emancipated." If the returns are to stop, in common fairness let the labour stop too. If our colonies are to be unprotected, at least allow them to be unoppressed. Let some principles be adopted for the development of their natural resources — let their energies be untrammelled, and their prosperity be unchecked, by weak government, inapplicable principles, ridiculous political economy, or false humanity. Let them be no longer mere pegs for patronage, but be regarded rather as the *nuclei*, whence must arise the best customers for our manufactures, the future nurseries for our religion, and the starting points of powerful nations, who will hereafter speak our language; inherit and extend our literature, and exult in the glories of the nation from whence they sprung.

It is a proud boast and a true one, that the sun never sets upon the empire of Britain. Her colonies spread over every quarter of the globe. Yet if we turn to the history of these various settlements, we shall find the most melancholy contradictions, and the modes of misgovernment almost as various as the climates, and as numerous as the countries themselves. In India, for instance, we have an empire gained and upheld by conquest. Thousands of the native inhabitants, every few years, fall under the sword of the pale faces. Turn the eye in another direction, and we behold colonies sanctioned by the home government, yet thrown into discord and driven indeed towards the verge of ruin for the want of a little wholesome severity, which, properly administered, need scarcely have cost a single life. New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope are cases in point. We ought either to keep the colonies or give them up; and the government who allowed emigration to these places is surely bound to protect the subjects who left the mother country in all cases with its sanction, and in many by its direct encouragement. But on all sides we find contradictions. Thousands are slaughtered in one case — in another every hair of an aboriginal head is more precious than the bodies and souls of a dozen settlers. In one case powerful armies are lavishly supplied to maintain lands taken by the strong hand — in others a single regiment cannot be accorded for the protection of British subjects who hold their lands by the more equitable title of purchase.

By the happy movement lately made towards social improvement, much benevolent and kindly feeling has been called into life. In the popular demand for "Ragged Schools, for Indigent Refuges, and ameliorated Poor Laws," we trace the presence of an expansive and thriving Humanity. But this humanity sometimes runs into maudlin — it grows sickly by excess of encouragement. This has sometimes been the case in reference to our treatment of the Aborigines of various countries, chosen for settlement. Heaven forbid that injustice should be done to any race of men, but in our fear of doing a possible wrong, do not let



AN INCIDENT IN THE KAFFIR WAR.

us commit a gross injury on our own brethren. It must be remembered that Emigration is a thing made requisite by the law of nations. Hear how Vattel expounds this:—

There is another celebrated question, to which the discovery of the new world has principally given rise. It is asked whether a nation may lawfully take possession of some part of a vast country, in which there are none but erratic nations whose scanty population is incapable of occupying the whole? We have already observed, in establishing the obligation to cultivate the earth, that those nations cannot exclusively appropriate to themselves more land than they have occasion for, or more than they are able to settle and cultivate. Their unsettled habitation in those immense regions cannot be accounted a true and legal possession; and the people of Europe, too closely pent up at home, finding land of which the savages stood in no particular need, and of which they made no actual and constant use, were lawfully entitled to take possession of it, and settle it with colonies. The earth, as we have already observed, belongs to mankind in general, and was designed to furnish them with subsistence: if each nation had, from the beginning, resolved to appropriate to itself a vast country, that the people might live only by hunting, fishing, and wild fruits, our globe would not be sufficient to maintain a tenth part of its present inhabitants. We do not, therefore, deviate from the views of nature in confining the Indians within narrower limits. However, we cannot help praising the moderation of the English puritans who first settled in New England; who, notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their sovereign, purchased of the Indians the land of which they intended to take possession. This laudable example was followed by William Penn, and the colony of Quakers that he conducted to Pennsylvania.

Men must live closer together as they increase and multiply. The hunter must be driven from his forests by the ploughman. Whole tracts of country cannot be *wasted*—for waste it is—for the support of hordes of savages, when the God of Nations has allowed another race to rise up in civilisation and power, until their numbers trench upon the means of subsistence, and force them to emigrate. Heaven forbid, once more we say, that these sons of hardier birth and greater resources should bring the might of their civilisation to crush and trample under foot their weaker brethren. He is their kindred, black and savage though he be. He has their bones, and blood, and thews. He too has nerves to feel and a brain to think—he has his hopes and fears; joys and sorrows.

To slay a Kaffir is *murder*, but to allow a Kaffir to slay a colonist is murder also! It is equally bad by vacillation and weak government to suffer the aborigines to make havoc with the emigrant population as it is to wreak vengeance afterwards upon the savage delinquents for injuries which their nature does not tell them to be wrong, and which the government did not prevent them from committing. If the laws of nature suggest colonisation, and the increase of population forces Englishmen to emigrate; if the English government sanctions that emigration, it becomes the clear duty of the power thus a party to the step to protect those who leave home to plant our name and language in wild countries, and thus make more room for those less hardy or adventurous who stay at home. This protection is their right, and the government who neglect to afford it are morally guilty of every mischief that ensues. We are rich enough to pay for land wherever there may be aboriginal inhabitants ready to sell, without meanly robbing the weak; and surely we are powerful enough to protect with dignity, moderation, and benevolence, that which has become, legally and morally, ours.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The Kaffir tribes, the particulars of whose attack upon the colony of the Cape of Good Hope we communicated last week, are a numerous race of blacks who have gradually extended themselves southwards from the tropics, expelling from the fine grazing countries on the banks of the numerous rivers that fall into the Southern Ocean, the less warlike aborigines, the last remnants of whom, the Hottentots, on the colonisation of the Cape by the Dutch, in 1652, were found occupying the most extreme parts of the continent of Africa, whither they had been driven by the invaders. Kaffir is neither a native or a Dutch word, but signifies in the Arabic language, "an unbeliever," and has evidently been derived from the slave dealers of that country, who traffic considerably on this coast, and from whom the Dutch colonists, no doubt, obtained their slaves, and also this general designation of the heathen population in the interior. The advent of these savages is within the memory of many of the remaining Hottentot tribes, and their family traditions sometimes contain curious particulars of their expulsion or oppression if they submitted to the rule of the new-comers. Instances of this latter policy, indeed, were very numerous, and such social connections in some localities raised a bastard population more debased and degraded in their condition than their parents of either side. These, in fact, were mere slaves to the real Kaffir; and according to the information given by a large body of them, rescued from slavery by the English government, hard and cruel taskmasters were these black savages, whose inroads now in the eastern parts of the colony of the Cape have raised such a well-grounded alarm among the inhabitants. We have no doubt, however, of the reception they will receive. It is only astonishing that they have so soon forgotten the lesson they received in 1834, when their greatest and proudest chiefs were compelled to submit, and to solicit in the most abject terms the restoration of peace. It was in this war, which was one rapid and effectual campaign, the hero of Aliwal, Sir Henry Smith, came into personal collision with the great Kaffir chief, Hintzo, in the attempt of the latter to escape from his guard, and which resulted in the death of Hintzo, who was shot through the head by one of two brave boors who followed up in pursuit. The Fingoes, who have so honourably distinguished themselves in the recent affairs, belong to a tribe that was long oppressed by the Zoolahs, a Kaffir people, who so late as 1822 extirpated several of the Bechuana tribes, and held possession of their country. These Fingoes sought the protection of the British, who compelled the invaders to give them, at least, their liberty, promising to find them fresh countries within the boundaries of the colony. Their exodus forms an interesting and affecting chapter in some recent missionary accounts; and that they have proved grateful, and are fully deserving of the protection now afforded them, their conduct in the late affairs against their former oppressors is good and sufficient evidence. There cannot be a question either of the excellence of that policy which has placed here native tribes whose interests and inclinations have been educated so as to render them favourably disposed to the innovations of an advancing civilisation, and ready defenders of its agents against the inroads of their savage and unreclaimed brethren. The sketch on the next page displays an incident recorded in the last accounts from the Cape.

Death of Robert Vaughan Richards, Esq., Q. C.—We have to record the demise of one of the most respected members of the English bar, R. Vaughan Richards, Esq., Q.C. He expired on Thursday last. Mr. Richards was of a very respectable Welsh family, and was the son of the late Lord Chief Baron Richards. At an early age he chose the law as his profession, and entered the Inner Temple, by the Hon. Benchers of which he was called to the bar, November 26, 1819, and continued for many years to practise in the Nisi Prius Courts and on the Oxford Circuit with fair success.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Horace Haynes, as Consul at Demerara for her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, July 6.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat as deputy speaker on the woolsack at a quarter before five o'clock, when messages from the House of Commons brought up numerous railway and other private bills. At this time the Treasury bench was unoccupied, and there were but few peers on the ministerial side of the House. The opposition benches were well filled, and amongst the occupants we noticed Lord Kenyon, Lord Combermere, Lord Hawarden, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Bexley, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Colchester, the Earl of Warwick, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Devon, Lord Redesdale, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, the Earl of St. Germains, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Brougham. Lord Lyndhurst entered the house in plain clothes shortly before five o'clock, and took his seat between Lord Stanley and Lord Brougham. The Duke of Wellington was not in the House. At five o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Auckland, took their seats on the Treasury bench for the first time since their accession to office as members of the new administration. They were shortly afterwards followed by Lord Cottenham, who appeared in his robes and took the woolsack as Lord Chancellor.

After some conversation as to adjournment of the House, the conversation dropped, with the understanding that the House should continue to meet at the usual hour, but that for the present no public business should be brought under discussion. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New Writs.—Mr. Tufnell moved that the Speaker should be instructed to issue warrants to the clerk of the crown, directing new writs to issue for the following places, to fill up vacancies caused by the several members having accepted office:—

For the city of Chester, in the room of John Jervis, Esq., who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor General.

For the south division of Staffordshire, in the room of the Hon. Col. Anson, who had accepted the office of clerk to the Board of Ordnance.

For the Tower Hamlets, in the room of Col. C. R. Fox, who had accepted the office of surveyor to the Board of Ordnance.

For the borough of Greenwich, in the room of Admiral Dundas, who had accepted the office of Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

For the city of Gloucester, in the room of Captain the Hon. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who had accepted the office of Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

For the city of Hertford, in the room of the Hon. W. F. Cowper, who had accepted the office of Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

For the borough of Evesham, in the room of Lord Marcus Hill, who had accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

For the county of Roscommon, in the room of the O'Connor Don, who had accepted the office of Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

For the borough of Richmond, in the room of Henry Rich, Esq., who had accepted the office of Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Mr. Thornley moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, directing a new writ to issue for the election of a knight of the shire for the Southern Division of the county of Lancaster, in the room of Lord Francis Egerton, who had been called to the House of Peers by the title of Earl of Ellesmere. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, July 7.

A number of Railway and other Private Bills were brought from the Commons. The Bills on the table of the House were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the borough of Liskeard, in the room of Charles Buller, Esq., who has accepted the office of her Majesty's Judge Advocate-General. For the city of Edinburgh, in the room of William Gibson Craig, Esq., who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury. A number of Railway Bills were then passed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, July 9.

Invasion of Ireland.—Lord Brougham said that, seeing his Noble Friend the Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster in his place, he would ask him was there any truth in the report that an invasion of Ireland was anticipated.—(Hear, hear.) There was a report abroad that such was the case which he believed was founded upon the fact of two cavalry regiments being sent over to the country yesterday. He wished to know was there any truth in the report? Lord Campbell—As the report has nothing whatever to do with the county palatinate of the Duchy of Lancaster, I am not aware of such having been the fact. Lord Brougham—I apprehend that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has something to do with it, as the embarkation is reported to have taken place at Liverpool, which is within the palatinate—(Laughter)—but as the Noble Lord does not know anything about it, there must be no truth in the report. Several other petitions were then presented, and their lordships adjourned at half-past Five o'clock till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New Member.—Mr. M'Clintock took the oaths and his seat for the county of Carlow, in the room of Mr. Bunbury, deceased.

A new Writ.—On the motion of Mr. Tufnell, a new writ was ordered for Lichfield, in the room of Lord Alfred Paget, who has accepted the office of Clerk Marshal (Chief Equerry), in the room of Lord Charles Wellesley.

Third Readings.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway (Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Lines); Blackburn and Preston and East Lancashire Railways Amalgamation; Brighouse Sewering, Drainage, and Lighting; Clonmel and Thurles Railway; Cockermouth and Workington Extension Railway; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway; Creagh's Divorce Bill; Cromford Canal; Edinburgh and Glasgow and Scottish Central Railways Junction; Forth and Clyde Navigation and Bowling Bay Improvement; Furness Railway Extension; Glasgow and Belfast Union Railway; Great Southern and Western Railway (Cork Extension); Huddersfield and Manchester Railway (Oldham Branch); Huddersfield and Sheffield and Manchester and Leeds Railways Amalgamation; Killarney Junction Railway; Limerick, Ennis, and Killbaloe Railway; Liverpool and Bury Railway; Mallow and Fermoy Railway; Manchester and Leeds Railway Extensions; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal Navigation and Railway, and Manchester and Leeds Railway Amalgamation; Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Liffey Branch and Longford Deviation); Monmouthshire Railways; Mountmellick Junction Railway; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway; Norfolk Estuary; Oldham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birkenhead Junction Railway; Plymouth Great Western Docks; Severn Navigation; Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, &c., Amalgamation; Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway (Peak Forest and Macclesfield Canal purchases); Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction Railway; Shropshire Union Railways and Canal (Chester and Wolverhampton Line); Shropshire Union Railways and Canal (Shrewsbury to Stafford); South Devon Railway (No. 2.); Amendment and Branches; Strathay and Breadalbane Railway; Taw Vale Railway Extension; Trent Valley, Midlands, and Grand Junction Railway; Vale of Neath Railway; Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway; West Riding Union Railway (No. 2); Wexford Harbour Improvement; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.

Painted Glass Window at Preston.—The "Preston Pilot" of the 20th inst. contains an account of a fine stained glass window in the parish church of Preston, the work of our townsmen, Messrs. Ballantine and Allan. After alluding to Mr. Ballantine's recent work on stained glass, the writer says:—Mr. Ballantine's advocacy of a purer style of art is amply vindicated by the triumphant display of his talents. The window in the chancel of the parish church consists of five large compartments. In the centre the figure of St. John, the tutelar saint of the church, is introduced, standing on a pedestal, upon which are the armorial bearings of the town of Preston. The dexter figure is an embodiment of Supplication, and the sinister figure represents Adoration. In the intermediate compartments are introduced the emblems of the Evangelists; and the small spaces in the upper part of the window are filled with quotations from the Te Deum. The conception and drawing of the figures, the beauty of the detail, the delightful balance of colour pervading the whole, and the careful and elaborate execution of the work, both artistical and mechanical, at once stamp it as a specimen of art of the highest order; and we sincerely congratulate our most worthy chief magistrate upon the discrimination he has shown in confiding the execution of this important task to one who has so faithfully fulfilled the trust reposed in him.—*Scotsman.*

Railway Reform.—For the production of a comprehensive measure of this kind we are entitled to look with some confidence to the new president of the Board of Trade. Lord Clarendon's diplomatic reputation, and his clearness and impressive fluency as a speaker, warrant favourable anticipations of him in this new sphere of action. We readily acknowledge that the comparison which he will have to sustain with his predecessor is one from which any one but a man of high qualification might shrink. Lord Dalhousie, it would be most uncandid to deny, evinced an amount of knowledge, energy, and first rate business talent not often shown in the conduct of a public department. But Lord Clarendon, we may feel assured, will justify the sagacity of Lord John Russell in placing him in a position so arduous, and one in which neglect or error has so little chance of escaping public observation. To grapple with the immense difficulties of the railway question, indeed, will require an indefatigable zeal, and capacity for labour which no magnitude or complexity of detail can overpower, together with a moral courage equal to that of the premier himself; but Lord Clarendon has the repute of being a man of nerve as well as of talent, and we have full confidence that his administration will very soon prove his facility in the enunciation of principles to be connected with and sustained by those higher and less common qualifications which are requisite to give them practical effect.—*Chronicle.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—Execution of the Trabucaires.—We learn from Perpignan that the four Trabucaires who were condemned to death on the 28th March last by the court of assizes for the Pyrénées Orientales, and of whose trial we gave a report, were executed on the 27th ult. They seemed to have fully anticipated the failure of their appeal to the Court of Cassation, and of their petition to the king for pardon, and received the announcement of their fate without any apparent emotion; all the bravado they displayed at the moment when they received their sentence having subsided into complete resignation, they received the last offices of religion with all due humility and respect. They asked pardon of all the world; and Pujade, the accomplice who turned informer, and was admitted as a witness against them, being brought to them, they said, "You are the cause of our death; but as you said nothing but the truth, we pardon you, as we hope you will forgive us." About four in the morning, Icazes and Matheu, who were to be executed at Perpignan, were brought out of their prison to be conducted to the scaffold. A long procession of Black Penitents from Spain was waiting in the street to receive them, bearing a crucifix covered with black cloth, and carrying lighted torches of red wax, which, with the doleful sound of the tolling of the death-bell, made the scene unusually solemn. The two men walked on through a dense crowd. On reaching the foot of the ladder, Icazes mounted without any hesitation, but with a face so pale that his emotions were evidently severely painful. When his fate was sealed, Matheu's turn came; but nature assumed her empire over him, and he shrunk back from the fatal ladder, and cautioned for something to drink; this, however, was refused him; and then, yielding to the instances of the executioner and the exhortations of the confessor, he went slowly up the steps. When on the platform, he first begged that a Spanish priest who had been in attendance upon the prisoners might be allowed to come to him once more. This was assented to, and they embraced each other. The priest having retired, Matheu entreated that the blood of Icazes, which still stained the axe, might be washed off, and this being done, the executioner and his man seized him, fastened him to the plank, and performed the last act upon him. The two bodies were put into coffins and carried to the church, still attended by the Black Penitents, who recited the funeral service over them. As all persons condemned to death who have availed themselves of the services of the Penitents become members of the fraternity, the names of Icazes and Matheu are inscribed as such in the register of the congregation. Half an hour after this scene was over, Simon and Sagal were taken in a cellular van to Ceret, where they were to undergo capital punishment at four in the afternoon.

Manifesto of the French Free Trade Association.—The following is the manifesto of this association, which has just been issued:—"At the moment of uniting for the defence of a great cause, the undersigned feel the necessity of expounding the faith, of proclaiming the aim, the limits, the means, and the spirit of their association. Exchange is a natural right, as is property. Each citizen who has formed or acquired a property ought to have it in his option either to apply it immediately to his own use, or to cede it to any one on the surface of the globe who consents to give him in exchange the object of his desires. To deprive him of that option, when not made subservient to uses contrary to public order and morals, and solely to satisfy the convenience of another citizen, would be to authorise a robbery, and to wound the laws of justice. It is also a violation of order; for what order can exist in the midst of a society where each branch of industry seeks for success in the oppression of all others, aided in that by the arm of the law? It is a misconception of the wishes of Providence which presides over human destinies, and which are manifest in the infinite variety of climate, of seasons, of natural forces and faculties, gifts which the Almighty divided unequally among men, so as to unite them by interchange in the bonds of universal fraternity. It is a drawback to public prosperity, for he that has it not in his option to exchange freely, is deprived also of changing his work, and finds himself constrained to give a false direction to his energies, to his faculties, to his capital, agents which nature had placed at his disposal. Lastly, it is compromising the peace of nations, for it is rending asunder the bonds which unite them, and which would make wars out of the question, as being so onerous. The aim of the association is, therefore, free exchange. The undersigned do not question the right of establishing on goods that pass the frontier duties destined for the expenses of the commonwealth, provided the wants of the treasury are alone consulted in the establishment of them. But as soon as the duties lose their fiscal character, and aim at the exclusion of foreign produce to the detriment of the treasury itself, so as to cause an artificial rise in a similar branch of national produce, thus sacrificing the community to a class, from that moment protection, or, rather spoliation, manifests itself, and that is the principle which the association wishes to eradicate from the public mind, and to efface entirely from our laws independent of all reciprocity and of systems prevailing elsewhere. That the association aims at the total destruction of the protective system, is not to say that it desires it to be accomplished in a day. Even from evil to good, and from a false position to a natural state of things, prudence may command precautions. The means of execution belong to the powers of the state; the mission of the association is to propagate the principle, and render it popular. As regards the means to be resorted to, legal and constitutional means will be alone resorted to. Lastly, the association is void of all political or party spirit; it is subservient to no particular class or branch of industry, to no particular portion of the land. It embraces the cause of eternal justice, of peace, union, free communication, fraternity between all men, the cause of general welfare, which everywhere, and under every aspect, is united to that of the public consumer." Here follow the signatures.

The Natural Son of Napoleon.—The suit instituted by Count Leon against the Countess de Luxbourg, was on Thursday partly decided by the Cour Royale, which declared that the defendant was the mother of the plaintiff, and adjudged her to make him a provision of 4000f. *pende-de lite*, reserving the question of 6000f. per annum demanded by the Count.—*Galignani.*

Beet Root Sugar.—The last returns of the manufacture of beet root sugar in France show a great improvement over the preceding returns. At the end of May there had been manufactured forty millions of kilogrames of sugar, or nearly four millions more than in 1845. Out of this quantity, upwards of thirty-two millions and a-half had been delivered to public consumption, which exceeds the proportion of last year by more than three millions. In this quantity, nine millions sent to the depôt of Paris have not been reckoned. Up to May 31., the home-made sugar had produced to the treasury eight millions of francs, or two and a-half millions more than the preceding year of the same period. There were then 306 establishments at work. There is this year an augmentation of thirty manufactories at work.

America.—The Oregon Treaty.—House of Representatives, June 16.—Mr. M'Dowell, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution embodying a protest against the treaty in progress for a settlement of the Oregon question. The resolution and preamble assume that this is a question proper for the action of the whole legislative power; for the attempt secretly to adjust the matter while the people and their representatives are ignorant of the terms, would be doing injustice to the rights of the people, and "consummated" no obligatory force upon them, therefore "Resolved,—That in the opinion of the house, it is the duty of the senate to postpone the further consideration and action upon the same, and submit it to the people for their action and consideration." The remaining resolutions censure the president and senate, executive and senatorial supremacy, and for secret conclave, by which to hide their proceedings from the public under the midnight veil. On his motion to suspend the rules, the yeas were 35, nays 156.—So the motion was lost.

Washington, June 16.—The Oregon Treaty.—Important Commercial Movements.—The treaty was not sent to the senate yesterday, owing to the resignation of the chairman on foreign relations. The vacancy will be supplied by an election to day, when the document will be transmitted. It will be necessary to refer it to that committee, and their reasons for recommending its adoption will be embodied. Mr. Walker has recovered from his illness, and will lay his communication relative to the tariff and finance before the

senate to day. It will, it is said, recommend a duty on tea, coffee, and other articles from 20 to 30 per cent., which he estimates will afford an increase of three or four millions in the revenue. It is said, with authority, that an issue of twelve millions in treasury notes will also be recommended in preference to a loan.

SCOTLAND.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT.—In consequence of important communications having been received in town this week from Edinburgh, a preliminary meeting was held in Paisley, on Thursday, at which it was agreed to convene a more extensive meeting next week, for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of an organisation among Dissenters here, so as to meet any proposal on the part of the Whig government for the endowment of the Catholics in Ireland, or *any other party* in the state.—*Renfrewshire Advertiser.*

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—A numerous meeting has been held at the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, principally composed of operative bakers, with a sprinkling of master bakers and others who sympathise with the present movement amongst the former class of individuals. The chair was occupied by W. Chambers, Esq., who said that he was no party man, but so far as he understood the movement, he believed it to be one of justice, and conducive to the moral, mental, and physical improvement of the operatives. Mr. Bennet and Mr. Cuthbertson, on the part of the operative bakers, fairly and fully stated the nature of their grievances, and the reformation they wished to be effected; that, instead of working from sixteen or eighteen hours a day, boarded in the house, having very indifferent food, close unhealthy beds, and, worst of all, solely at the will and caprice of their employers in their time and their labour, they wish to be emancipated from this condition—to be masters of their own time, and sell their labour in the dearest market; or, like the majority of tradesmen, have a limited day's work for a corresponding cash payment. Resolutions were moved and seconded, founded upon the views already stated; after which the meeting was shortly addressed by the chairman, who impressed upon the operatives the necessity of carrying out their measures without acrimony or vindictiveness, but on the contrary, in the spirit of respect, forbearance, and charity.

SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Dundee parochial board resolved on Wednesday, upon certain proceedings with a view to the establishment of a School of Industry, for the regular employment and education of destitute and vagrant children within the parish. For several years three institutions of a similar character have been at work at Aberdeen with the happiest results. Indeed, they have literally extirpated juvenile vagrancy and crime in that neighbourhood. A few years ago, the county of Aberdeen contained three or four hundred juvenile vagrants, all of whom were fast developing into juvenile criminals, a character of which many of them had already fully assumed. It was usual for about three hundred of these children to be annually passed through the hands of the police for vagrancy. Now, through the operation of the schools of industry, the number is reduced to fourteen, while in juvenile crime there is a corresponding diminution. The admirable example set by our northern neighbours has been followed by the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and more recently, as we have mentioned, in Dundee. Thus, in the four principal towns of Scotland there will soon be effectively at work a powerful apparatus for elevating to the rank of useful and respected men and women, multitudes of unhappy beings, who, from their very birth, have been outlawed by society, and almost excluded from the sphere of rational existence.

IN ALMOST EVERY VILLAGE and second-rate town over the West of Scotland, most enthusiastic rejoicings have taken place during Saturday last and the early part of this week, on account of the successful repeal of the corn-laws. From Girvan to the towns on the Forth, the news had been received with one simultaneous burst of joy.

GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED a grant of 2,500*l* for the repair of the ancient cathedral of St. Magnus, Orkney.

ST. ANDREWS A PORT.—The government, in consequence of a memorial numerously signed having been lately transmitted to them, have agreed to its prayer, and St. Andrews has now become a bonding port.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTORS OF DROGHEDA AND DUNGARVAN.—The acceptance of office by Sir W. Somerville and Mr. Shiel has left the constituencies of Drogheda and Dungarvan unrepresented for the present. Both gentlemen are likely to be re-elected.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—It is very currently reported that some members of the "Young Ireland" party have already received "notice to quit" the Association; and it is said that the ban will be put in operation against them to-morrow.

LOUGHREA PUBLIC WORKS.—We are glad to find (says the "Galway Mercury") that the public works have been resumed in the above town. The strike had its desired effect of obtaining for the poor labourer the 10*d.* per day; but at the same time the committee have thought proper to *insist* that the poor fellows shall commence the works an *hour earlier* in the morning of each day. Thirteen hours in the day for 10*d.*, in a hard summer, will go a very short way in supporting a man with a long family.

STRIKE AMONG COTTON SPINNERS.—The cotton-spinners in the employment of the Messrs. Lepper, of the Lodge Mills Belfast,—the most extensive firm in that branch of manufacture in Ireland—have this week struck work, in consequence of proposed reduction in their prices.

PROVINCIAL.

THE THUNDERSTORM OF SUNDAY appears to have been very disastrous in its results. At Wellington, Salop, a schoolroom was struck by lightning, and one of the scholars killed, whilst thirteen others were more or less injured. It damaged also the pillar raised in honour of the achievements of the great soldier who takes his title from the town. The storm burst over Kirkdale and its neighbourhood with peculiar violence. At Bankfield, Bootle Road, the electric fluid struck the top of a chimney of a cottage, and perforating one of the slates at the top, in which it made a hole about the size of a walnut, passed down until attracted by a Dutch clock hanging in the bedroom, beside the chimney, to get at which it made a hole through the wall. Having melted several of the cogs of the brass wheels and about half a dozen links of the chain, besides making the whole of the works appear as though they had been made red hot, it passed down the pendulum wire, completely melting it and browning the white-washed wall at its back, and then to a nail in the floor immediately underneath, the wood round which was scorched for the space of one or two inches. Conducted by the nail it entered the cupboard in the kitchen below, completely stripping the mortar off the ceiling, and breaking several glasses. A number of fire-irons, suspended over the mantelpiece in the kitchen, attracted it to make a hole again into the chimney at the side, and another in the front, where, says the "Liverpool Times," it passed down a poker, and, at its point, once more made a hole into the chimney, down which it went for the remainder of the distance to the grate: it next struck across the kitchen, made a hole through another wall into the back-kitchen or scullery, and finally an indentation, an inch or so in depth, and about the size of what would be made by a pistol bullet, into the outer wall opposite, at about four feet from the ground, where its force appeared to have been exhausted. The thunder for many minutes before and after the accident was of the most startling description, bursting in sharp terrific claps of scarce a moment's duration; and the flashes of lightning were intensely vivid and almost incessant for nearly an hour. At North Shields some damage was done; at Barnstaple, the house of a limeburner was almost destroyed; at Exeter the storm was violent, but passed without serious injury. From other parts of the country serious accounts have been received, and the mischief has varied in the several localities. The whole of the statements suggest a notion that with the recent tropical heat we have had some slight specimens of what tropical countries are liable to in the shape of storms.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A society has been established in Liverpool, of which the Rev. J. Robberds is chairman, Mr. T. Jevons treasurer, and Mr. J. Hornblower secretary. The committee have issued the following address:—"The lamentable want of education among the children of the poorest classes, leading, as it undeniably does, to the increase of crime, has given rise to the establishment, in London and some other places, of schools, denominated "Ragged Schools," adapted to supply the mental wants of the most destitute portion of the community. It must be too evident to every one acquainted with Liverpool, that the same want exists here to at least as great an extent, compared with the population, as in London or any other place; it has, therefore, been determined to establish similar schools in this town, in connection with the Liverpool Domestic Mission Society, but to be conducted by a special committee appointed for the purpose. It will be seen, however, that so important an undertaking cannot be carried out without considerable expense, far beyond the present means of the Domestic Mission Society. It will, therefore, be necessary to raise a separate fund for the purpose, which, it is to be hoped, may be commensurate with the object in view, namely, *reformatory, not sectarian education.* It is intended to establish schools for both sexes in various localities, each to contain from forty to sixty children, and to be managed by one paid teacher, with gratuitous assistance, the whole to be open every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from six to nine o'clock, and *to be perfectly free.* It is calculated that the expense of conducting such schools, on the plan, including the paid teachers' remuneration, the rent of the different school-rooms, and all other expenses, will not exceed 25*l.* a-year for each school, by no means a large sum; and when it is remembered how many thousands there are who have not the means, and who wait the opportunity being offered them, of supplying their mental wants, but who find it difficult to satisfy even their bodily necessities, it will be seen that there is a wide field for the labours of the committee and the liberality of the benevolent of all sects."

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—The preparations for the royal visit rapidly approach completion. The mayor was engaged in the council chamber during the whole of Saturday, in issuing the cards of invitation to the grand banquet, at the town-hall, on the 30th inst. About 300 have been sent out already, and when the answers are received, and it becomes known how many have accepted and declined the honour, a fresh batch will be issued, so as to insure a full attendance of about 300. The 5000 or 6000 persons invited to witness the opening of the Albert Dock will, to a great extent, consist of the friends and subscribers to the various public charities of the town.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS COMMITTEE AT LIVERPOOL have, in their report, given some serious facts relative to the "Cellar Occupations" in that town. The facts are startling. It appears that "on the 31st of March, 1841, there were 7325 cellars separately occupied in streets in the borough, containing a population of 24,072 souls; and, of these cellars, 488 were conformable to the provisions of the Health Act, and contained 1706 souls, leaving at that time about 23,364 persons living in cellars in streets not in conformity with this act. There were also at that time 1252 cellars in courts, separately occupied, containing about 5008 souls. That portion of the Health Act relating to cellars in courts, came into operation on the 10th of November, 1842, and shortly after nearly all the cellars in courts were cleared of inmates, and attention being lately called to the subject, very few cellars were found re-occupied in courts. The clause relating to cellars in streets, came into operation on the 1st of July, 1844, and shortly afterwards a special survey of cellars which were separately occupied was made, and it was found that the total number of cellars inhabited in streets, both conformable and not conformable to the Health Act, was 6630—namely, cellars not conformable to the act, 6011; cellars conformable to the act, and altered, 619. And, assuming the same amount of population as was exhibited in 1841, when the ascertained number of inmates ran about three and a half to each cellar; the total number of persons then living in cellars in streets, would be about 23,205, and the total number living in cellars not conformable to the Health Act, remaining separately occupied in streets, with a population of about 12,670 persons. In clearing cellars, hitherto, the worst and most unhealthy ones, in the closest streets and lowest neighbourhoods, have been taken first. The report added that 372 informations had been laid against parties who have allowed cellars to be re-occupied, and the whole of the streets cleared are now under the notice of the police, to whom lists have been furnished.

LOSS OF A LIEUTENANT AND FIVE SEAMEN OF H.M.S. FLYING FISH, AND THE MURDER OF TWO BRITISH OFFICERS OF H.M. SURVEYING VESSEL AVON.

Flying Fish, Elmina Chica, Bight of Benin, April 18.

On the 12th we sailed from Whydah for Cape St. Paul, leaving at the former place the Hydra steamer. Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a strange and suspicious looking vessel was seen from the mast-head. She was soon discovered to be a felucca, which removed at once all doubts as to her character; she was eight or nine miles to windward of us, close hauled. After we had been an hour in chase, the smoke of a steamer was reported, and proved to be the French steamer l'Australie in chase of the same vessel. The felucca tried to keep away, and run between us and the land, and would perhaps have succeeded, had we not been enabled, by our little draught of water, to stand very close in to the shore. The slaver seeing this found there was no prospect of escape, for we were prepared to give her shot and shell. They therefore came to the determination of running the craft ashore. She accordingly ran along the edge of the surf, which was greater than I have ever seen it, to pick out the most favourable spot for landing. After half an hour's suspense on our part, a dark body was seen on the top of a mighty wave, and then disappeared for a moment in the vale of water. The next we saw of her was that she was hard and fast on shore, all her masts, yards, and sails standing, not having carried away anything. As soon as she grounded the crew got down the long lateen yard, unbent the sail, made a bridge of the former, and escaped on shore, taking the sail and their valuables with them; immediately, as if by magic, she was surrounded by thousands of the natives, who lost no time in beginning the work of plunder. In order to prevent them, as soon as we got within range, we gave them a few shot, which at first dispersed them, but the love of gain overcame their fear. The French steamer also opened fire for the same purpose. Lieutenant St. Leger was sent in the first whaler to take charge of the prize, and endeavour to keep off the people by firing musketry at them. As soon as we came to an anchor, Lieutenant Robins, Messrs. Simpson, midshipman, and Williams, gunner, went in the second whaler, and five kroomen in the jolly boat, to measure the vessel, and ascertain other particulars concerning her. After several efforts the kroomen managed to get their boat through the surf to the shore, got on board, measured her, and prepared to come off to the other boats. They got half the distance when the boat was swamped. The kroomen, who are like water dogs, managed to save themselves and the boat. Lieutenant Robins, in the second whaler, in some unaccountable manner got into the surf, and a heavy sea came in and broke over the boat, and sunk her—she was gone in an instant. Simpson and Williams, with two men, after struggling for some time against the sea, reached the shore more dead than alive. Simpson was sooner landed than he was immediately knocked down by a savage with a blow of a billhook on the temple, depriving him of all sensation. The black commenced the work of stripping him; he did not complete his purpose, as some of our kroomen came to his release. Lieutenant Robins, William Rice, seamen, William Kent, gunner's mate, Henry Holmes, captain of foretop, and William Hughes, seaman, the best men in the ship, were drowned. Our poor messmate was washed upon the sands and immediately stripped of everything. As soon as this was seen from the ship, the master, who was left in charge of the Flying Fish, sent the cutter to aid St. Leger in giving every assistance, and although within a few boat-lengths of the victims of mistaken philanthropy, were not able to render the least assistance, so great was the surf. One of the kroomen dashed through the sea, and managed to rescue the body of Lieut. Robins and put it into the jolly-boat. He and the others then endeavoured once more to get the boat through the surf; twice were they upset, and as often washed on shore again—at last they succeeded. Robins was immediately brought on board, and although there were no hopes, every means to restore animation were resorted to, but, alas! without success. Thus have perished five of our well-conducted crew; none of the other bodies have been picked up. Those who managed to get on shore safe, set to work with what strength they had to make a raft of the planks composing the slave deck of the felucca: it is wonderful how they escaped the sharks. Simpson and Williams are doing very well, and will soon be able to return to their duties. We do not know the name of the slaver; as we are going to Quitta, we may perhaps hear. She measures 92 feet in length, 20 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold; her masts short, sails and yards of moderate size; she is quite new evidently: it is her first and last trip for any purpose, as she is now quite a confused mass of timbers. By to-morrow she will have disappeared. This is the first slaver destroyed by an English and French vessel under the new treaty.

QUITTA, April 19.—To-day we have buried our late messmate, Robins, in the Danish fort at this place. The governor behaved in the kindest and most attentive manner, furnishing us with every thing necessary. On the funeral procession entering the fort a salute of seven guns was fired as a mark of respect to the deceased. The funeral service was read by one of the officers.

April 20.—To-day we have fallen in with the Matilda, a palm-oil vessel, she has on board the master of the Avon, surveying steamer: he is invalided. A most sad accident has happened on board the Avon:—Messrs Pennington and Winstanley, second masters and assistant surveyors, were on shore surveying the Ramora river, when they were attacked by the natives and killed for the sake of the instruments. Captain Denham is now left with only one assistant to get through his work. The Flying Fish was at Lagos on the 28th of April—all well on board.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN IN ESSEX.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Lewis, one of the coroners for Essex, held an inquest on the body of a policeman at Dagenham. The body was placed in an uninhabited house, about a quarter of a mile distant from where the jury met. It was in a high state of decomposition, and the frightful mutilation of the head showed the brutal violence that had been used to cause death.

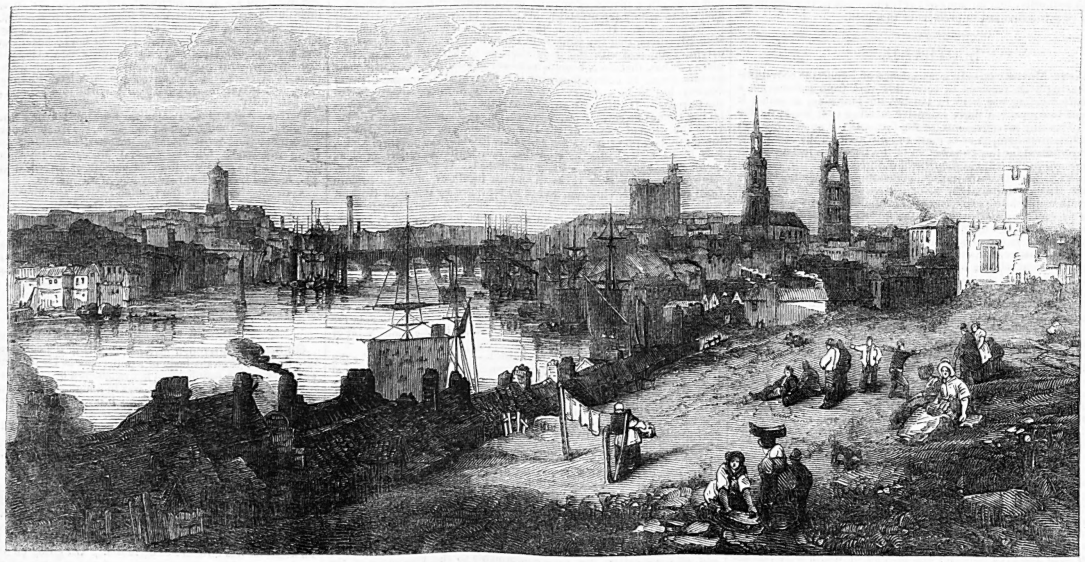
The following witnesses were called:—Thomas Kimpton, constable, said, deceased belonged to the same division as himself, and was about twenty years of age; he was stationed at Dagenham. On Monday evening, at nine o'clock, I last saw him alive, when we left the station to go on duty; the deceased proceeded on his beat towards Romford, and that was the last I saw of him. Between two and three on the following morning it was his duty to have met me at the cross roads to take on reports to a village called Chadwell, on the road to Ilford. On my arrival at the cross roads I was surprised at not finding him, and I called his name and hallooed, but it was of no avail, he was nowhere to be found. On going off duty, I necessarily reported the circumstance, and the absence of the deceased. Search was made for him and continued until between seven and eight on Friday evening, when on going through a corn field belonging to Mr. Collier, near Dagenham, I discovered a staff. We renewed the search in the same track, and at about half-way up the field bank, a short distance from where the staff lay, saw the deceased's cutlass sticking in the hedge, covered with blood from the hilt to the point. Six yards from the cutlass the body of the deceased was discovered lying in the corn, and near the verge of the field, not more than three yards from the ditch. His left hand grasped a quantity of wheat, and the situation of the corpse was a quarter of a mile from his usual beat. Abia Butfey, 140 K, was next examined: On Monday evening I last saw the deceased alive, and heard on Tuesday morning that he was missing, and with the rest went in search of him until the finding of the body. By the coroner: During the month of March last I was on the same beat as the deceased, when I met a man named William Walker, a marine store dealer, residing at Romford. He was carrying a sack, and I asked him what it contained? He replied, "It was no business of mine." I proceeded to take hold of him to inspect the sack, when he dropped it, disentangled himself from me, and ran away, at the same time remarking, "that he would do for me some day." Sergt. Parsons, K division, stated that he placed the deceased on duty on Monday, and met him on going his rounds at one the following morning at the cross roads. At that period he seemed perfectly collected, and to his questions gave satisfactory answers. At three o'clock he again went to the cross roads, but could not see the deceased. On the body being found, he discovered a rattle in the deceased's coat pocket. There was a large wound on the back of the head, a cut on the right of the head, and a stab on the right shoulder. Did not examine the stock then minutely. He had since more carefully inspected it, and had traced two corresponding cuts with those in the throat. In two places the stock was severed. The deceased appeared to have been dead some time. By appearance he had had a very severe scuffle. Near where the body lay, witness picked up four pieces of his skull.

Mr. Collins, of Romford, surgeon, said, last evening I was called to see deceased, and found him lying in Mr. Collier's wheat field. I examined his head and found a large opening in his skull six or eight inches in circumference. The scalp was cut off and lying by the side of the body. The wound I have mentioned would of itself have produced death. Such a weapon as the truncheon now produced would have caused such a wound. A person with such a wound could not have lived longer than three or four minutes. Portions of the bone which were broken in could not be found last night, but they have been found since, all broken to pieces. On examining him at the house where he now lies I found a wound six inches in length at the back part of the neck, extending to his spine; there was a hole on the top of his head where the scalp had been taken off, penetrating nearly through the bone, and done with a cutlass or some such instrument. On removing his leather stock a deep wound was found in the windpipe, and the root of the tongue was cut through and extended to the vertebræ. Under the right ear there was another wound extending horizontally, and coming out on the other side of the neck, just as you would stick a sheep. Either of these wounds would have caused instant death. The face appeared very much bruised, as also the chest, but the body was in such a state of decomposition that he could not examine it closely. There was a superficial cut on his right shoulder, as if caused by a sword thrust. This being the whole of the evidence, the inquiry was adjourned.

On the termination of the inquest a most painful scene took place. The mother of the deceased, who had come up from Woburn, made an application to the coroner to see the body, the police on duty having refused to do so, in consequence of the bad state it was in. The coroner said he had no power to prevent her from seeing it, but he thought it would not be advisable to do so, as she would not be able to recognise him. She begged so earnestly to see the body, as the deceased was her only son, that her application was granted.

RELEASE OF BONDED CORN.—The deliveries of the various descriptions of corn lying in bond at the warehouses and granaries on the banks of the river of the port of London, were of a very extensive nature on the first day of the new corn act coming into operation. As the average price in the market on that day was at the *maximum* number of shillings, it necessarily admitted the article at the lowest rate of duty named in the scale, viz., that of 4*s.*, and consequently great anxiety was expressed to obtain delivery of the corn in bond. In order to afford every possible facility to the parties interested, the *employées* in this department of the customs were detained until a late hour issuing delivery orders for the release of the corn on which duty had been paid during the day. On the next day the price having fallen, the duty rose to 5*s.*, and although the pressure had in a great measure been disposed of on the first day, the deliveries which took place were of an extensive character. Similar facts are true of various ports. Thus at Plymouth during the past week the quantity of wheat entered and cleared at 4*s.* per quarter, amounts to 9,000 quarters, giving a duty of 1,900*l.*; 400 barrels of flour have been entered from Canada, and a small quantity of barley has been also taken out of bond. At Hull from 70,000 to 80,000 quarters of wheat were cleared at the custom-house at the 4*s.* duty. In Southampton, there were liberated up to Thursday afternoon 11,000 quarters of wheat, 400 of barley, 127 of buckwheat, and 2,500 of oats, producing a revenue of about 3,000*l.* in all. At Gloucester 69,134 quarters of wheat, about 800 of barley, 1,350 of beans, 200 of peas, and 2000 of oats were released.

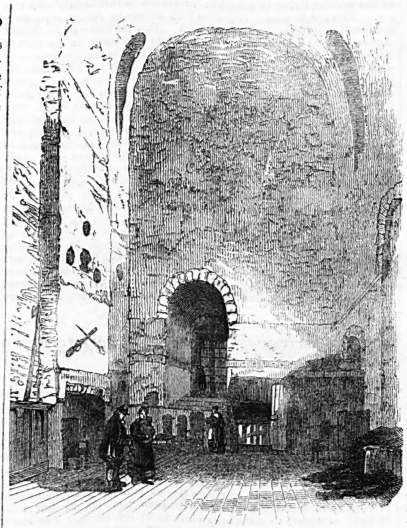
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF NEWCASTLE.



GENERAL VIEW OF NEWCASTLE.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND having selected NEWCASTLE as the locality for their meeting this year, we have prepared a Pictorial History of the Town, which cannot fail to interest the inhabitants of the place, the visitors to the cattle show, and the general readers of our paper. We give part of the narrative and illustrations this week, intending to complete the subject in the two following numbers.

DOORWAY IN THE CASTLE.



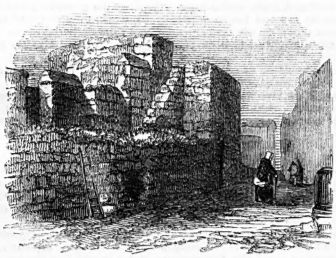
GREAT HALL IN THE CASTLE.

After London there is not in all broad England a town more fraught with interest than Newcastle-on-Tyne. Those who know it only by the comfort-giving treasures yielded from its pits, to warm the houses, to feed the steam-engines, and light the streets of other cities, are most unhappy in their ignorance, for Newcastle is rich in the associations which render any spot worthy the acquaintance of the antiquary, the scholar, the student, the artist, the statesman, or the general reader. Its remnants of antiquity comprise memorials of those long by-gone days when imperial Rome conquered and civilised then savage Britain—of that later period when generation after generation of Anglo-Saxon monarchs sat on the throne of England—of the succeeding period when the Norman William trod under his mailed heel the country he claimed by law, secured by the sword, and despoiled like a brigand—of the days when the feudal system prevailed over the land, and border struggles and civil wars made the prominent points of its history; and later, of the triumphs of industry and intelligence in the bowels of the earth, and upon the face of the waters; of our own time, when trade and commerce have supplanted force and violence, and a city of palaces has arisen upon the ruins of poverty, squalor, deformity, and ignorance. Nor does our literature fail to lend its charms to Newcastle, for amongst the worthies to whom she has given birth we find a poet in Akenside, an artist in Bewick, a philosopher in Eldon, and an architect in Grainger.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne is a borough, market town, port, and distinct county by itself (as we shall presently show), and in commercial importance and population the principal town in the district between the Tees and the Tweed. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, is about 8¼ miles west from the German Ocean, 273 miles north north-west of London, 117 miles south-east of Edinburgh, 15 miles north of Durham, and 56 miles east of Carlisle.

The site of this town was undoubtedly occupied at a very early period as a military station, as Julius Agricola, the general of Vespasian, established a Roman post here about the year 80. Its appellation at this period is uncertain, but in less than half a century afterwards we find it denominated "Pons Œlii," from the bridge built over the river by the Emperor Hadrian when he constructed his celebrated vallum, or wall, which terminated here, and has been traced passing the west door of St. Nicholas' Church. The rampart formed by Agricola also ran through a part of the town, and not improbably terminated near the site of the castle, which might have been originally a Roman fort.

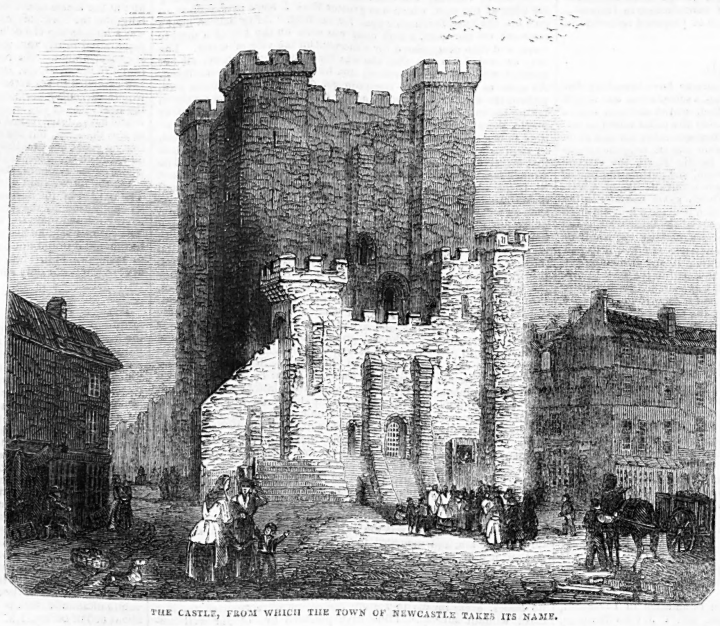
It was, during the Saxon era, from its abounding in religious houses, very appropriately called Monkchester. After the evacuation of Britain by the Romans, the history of this place is very little known, though there is no doubt of its having been a town of some importance under the Northumbrian monarchs of the Saxon line.



REMAINS OF TOWN WALL.

Grey, in his "Chorographia," says, "the town of Pampedon (now included in Newcastle), is very ancient. I find one of the kings of Northumberland had a house in it, which is now called Pandon Hall."

The origin of the present town may certainly be referred to William the Conqueror, by whom it was constituted a borough, and by whom, or one of his sons, Robert or Rufus, the castle was built. We believe we are correct in assigning it to Robert Curthose, the youngest son of William, on his return from an expedition into Scotland against King Malcolm, to revenge his having afforded protection to Edgar Atheling. The castle, built in 1080, and from which the town obtained the appellation of Newcastle, occupied with its necessary appurtenances an extent of three acres, and was a fortress of great strength, having been defended by a deep fosse and two massive walls. It was in the hall of this castle (a sketch of which in its later days we give), that John Baliol did homage to Edward I. for the crown of Scotland; and David Bruce was a prisoner in the dungeons here, being placed there by Sir John Copeland. Only fourteen years after its erection the fortress was seized by the adherents of Earl Mowbray, the last of the ancient line of the Earls of Northumberland, who had revolted against William Rufus. That prince laying close siege to it, however, with a strong force, soon compelled the garrison to surrender. In the time of Henry II. the great tower of the castle underwent considerable repairs. At the same period, also, the fortifications were much strengthened and augmented, and the whole fitted up as a royal residence. The town seems soon to have become of some importance, and its revenue to have been considerable, probably derived rather from its mines of coal than from "the harvest of the river." Its earliest charter extant is from Henry I., by which he confirmed "*probis hominibus de Novo Castello super Tynam et heredibus eorum villam nostram de Novo Castello cum omnibus proficuis pro centum libris.*" A charter of King John mentions 50*l.* sterling as the ancient fee farm rent paid to the crown. Henry III. granted a charter in the year 1235 "to the men of Newcastle," which excluded all Jews from residing amongst them; and three years afterwards he gave them



THE CASTLE, FROM WHICH THE TOWN OF NEWCASTLE TAKES ITS NAME.

PICTORIAL TIMES

the land called the *Forth*, with leave "to dig stones and *coals* there." This borough was originally part of the county of Northumberland; but Henry IV. granted a charter, dated May 4. 1400, the effect of which was to constitute the ancient borough *a separate county to all intents and purposes.*

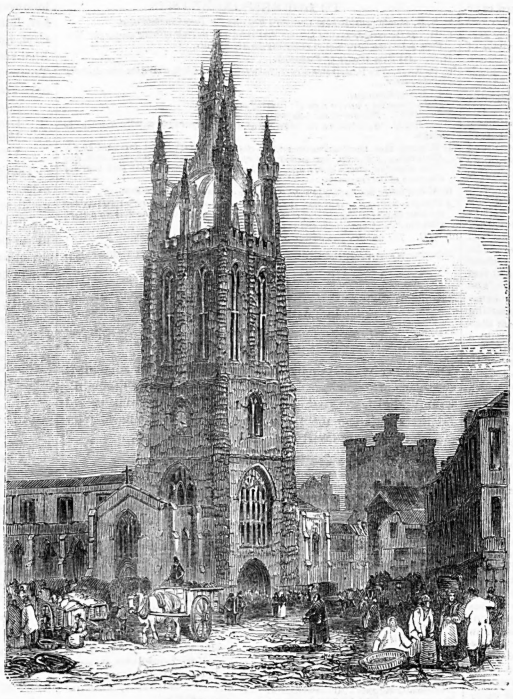
On the 10th of June, 1412, King Henry IV. granted his royal license to an hospital, called the Maison de Dieu, or "House of God," erected by Roger Thornton, on the Sandhill, Newcastle, for the purpose of providing certain persons with food and clothing. The building seems to have been completed in that year. It was pulled down in 1823, and the "Merchants' Court" was established over it. The son of the founder of the old hospital granted the use of its hall and kitchen "for a young couple when they were married, to make their wedding dinner in, and receive the offerings and gifts of their friends, for at that time houses were not large." Mr. Sykes in his interesting volume of "Local Records" remarks, that "this appears an ancient custom for the encouragement of matrimony."

Queen Elizabeth, by charter dated August 30th, 1589, incorporated the burgesses or inhabitants by the name of the "Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the County of the same."

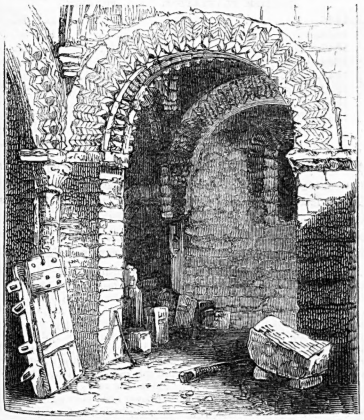
From 1605 to 1616 the castle appears to have been in the possession of the worshipful Company of Tailors, and in 1618 it was granted to Alexander Stevenson, one of the pages to the king, on a lease for fifty years; but this was afterwards purchased by the corporation. In 1644, when the town, after an obstinate defence, surrendered to the Scottish army, the mayor, Sir John Morley, who had previously garrisoned this strongly fortified castle in support of the Parliamentary cause, withstood a very desperate siege against the Scots army, commanded by the Earl of Callendar and General Levin.

In 1646 Charles I. was brought to Newcastle from Newark, to be sold to Cromwell by the Scots to whom he had surrendered himself, in the belief that his countrymen at least would be faithful to their unfortunate monarch. The prison of the unhappy king in this town was an old mansion then standing on the site of the ancient Franciscan Convent.

An extract from the Common Council Book of Newcastle gives us a curious fact:—"April 1. 1695. All Saints' parish humbly request the metal of the statue towards the repair of their bells." (This refers to a statue of James II. pulled down from the exchange, in consequence of Lord Lumley having entered the town and declared for a free parliament.) It was an equestrian figure in copper, of the size of Charles I., like that at Charing Cross. The mob demolished the statue, dragged it to the quay, and cast it into the river. As the parish of All Saints' desired to turn the deposit to some account, the parish of Saint Andrew's petitioned for a share of the spoil, and it appears by the subjoined extract from the council books, that each was accommodated.



ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

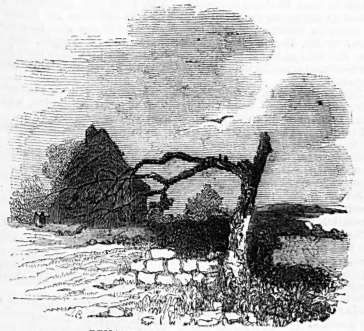


CHAPEL IN THE CASTLE.

"Ordered, that All Saints' have the metal belonging to the horse of the said statue, except a leg thereof, which must go towards the casting a new bell for St. Andrew's parish."

A print of the statue was published "on two large sheets of Genoa paper," price 5*s.*, by Joseph Barber, of Newcastle. There is an engraving from it in "Local Records, by John Sykes, bookseller, Newcastle, 1824"—a book which consists of a chronological arrangement of curious and interesting facts and events that have occurred exclusively in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Berwick, with an obituary and anecdotes of remarkable persons. The present notice is taken from Mr. Sykes's work.

Amidst the border contentions and insecurity that followed, many of the Northumbrian barons occupied mansions within the strong walls of Newcastle. Of these, however, but few vestiges now remain. Of the outer wall of the castle nothing is to be seen but the principal



REMAINS OF THE ROMAN WALL.

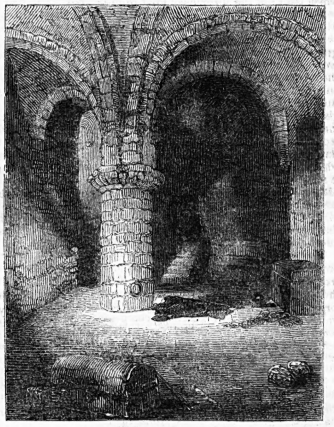
entrance, called the Black Gate: the inner wall was entirely demolished in 1811. The great tower, a massive square structure, is standing; it is eighty feet high, and its exterior walls measure nearly fourteen feet in thickness. The dungeon has been used, for time immemorial, as the county prison during the assizes. A very bold and spacious circular staircase ascends to the summit of the tower; and

BLACK GATE.

adjoining, on the east side, is a chapel of most beautiful and curious architecture. In ancient times, the town, as well as the castle, was fortified by a strong wall and ditch. In the reign of Edward I., a rich citizen of Newcastle was carried off from that town into Scotland, and having been ransomed, began to enclose Newcastle with a very strong wall: the rest of the inhabitants following his example, he had

ANCIENT SALLYPORT.

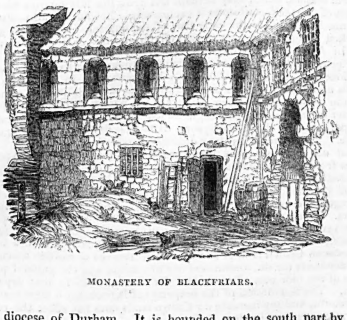
the satisfaction of finishing the undertaking in the reign of Edward III. This wall had seven massive gates, and seventeen round towers, with smaller watch towers in each interval between them; but all the gates are now levelled. New Gate was removed in 1823. Leland calls the West Gate "a mightie strong thinge of four wards and an iron gate;" and speaking of the wall generally he adds, "the strength and magnificence of the wauling of this towne far passeth all the waulls of the cities of England and most of the townes of Europe." Above the West Gate is the hall of one of the incorporated companies. New Gate was occupied as the town prison. Newcastle-upon-Tyne abounded with religious establishments after as well as before the Conquest. In 1086 a Benedictine nunnery is mentioned as existing here, in which Agas, the mother-in-law of Malcolm, and Christiana, her sister, took the veil subsequently to the death of that prince and his son, at the siege of the Castle of Alnwick. Another nunnery, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, founded by Henry III., stood in the field behind the present Nun Gate. At the dissolution it was exceedingly poor, though originally possessed of large estates. The house of the Blackfriars is still standing; as is also the church belonging to it, in which Edward Baliol alienated to Edward I. the five Scottish counties next adjoining to the borders of England. The priory of Augustine friars, which stood on the site of the general hospital, owed its origin to William Lord Ross, baron of Wark, about the year 1291. It was of great extent and magnificence, and the usual residence of the kings of England when passing through Newcastle, on their route to Scotland. A priory of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, was established here by the family of the Carliols, in 1300. In this monastery the celebrated Duns Scotus and Friar Martin took the order of St. Francis, and resided many years. In that part of the town called Constable Garth, was a house of brethren de Penitentia Jesu Christi, subsequently granted by Edward III. to the Carmelites, who had their first house on Wall Knoll, where was also an hospital of Trinitarians, founded by William de Acton in 1361. The grammar-school at Westgate was formerly the church of an hospital of St. Mary, founded and endowed in the time of Henry II. Near this spot stood another hospital, also dedicated to the Holy Virgin, which, at the suppression, maintained a master and six brethren. An hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was situated between Vine Lane and Barras Bridge, where many vestiges of it are yet visible. It was built and endowed by Henry I. for a master, brethren, and sisters, who were bound to receive persons afflicted with the leprosy. King James incorporated this hospital, with the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, on Tyne Bridge, and decreed that the revenues of both should in future be appropriated to the support of a warden and three poor and aged unmarried burgesses; he also generally confirmed all the former privileges enjoyed by the corporation from his predecessors. On Sand Hill was an hos-



DUNGEON IN THE CASTLE.

pital of St. Catharine, commonly called Thornton's Hospital, having been founded by Roger Thornton in 1403. This house is now occupied as a warehouse. Fordun, and some other Scottish historians, assert that there was in this town a monastery of Premonstratensians, founded by David, King of Scotland. An ancient house in Grindon Chare, traditionally called the Chapel of St. John, is supposed to have been their convent. At the end of Tyne Bridge is the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, the origin of which is unknown, though certainly built before the commencement of the thirteenth century. It is now a chapel of ease to the church of St. Nicholas.

This borough-county, which is composed of four townships—St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. John's, and St. Andrew's—is situated in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland



MONASTERY OF BLACKFRIARS.

and diocese of Durham. It is bounded on the south part by the county of Durham, and on other parts by the county of Northumberland; its circuit is ten miles and 1500 yards. The jurisdiction of the town comprises the river Tyne within the flowing of the tide, a space of about eighteen miles, viz. from Hedwin Streams, seven miles above the town, down to a rock in the sea called Sparhawk. The parish of St. Nicholas comprises, besides the town, several townships in the county of Northumberland. The benefice is a vicarage endowed with all small tithes, but several moduses exist, and some spe

cies of tithe are not collected: the net annual value is supposed to be about 700*l.* per annum. The Bishop of Carlisle is the patron, and he and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle are the owners of the rectory, or great tithes, in equal moieties. The parochial chapelries of All Saint's, St. John's, and St. Andrew's, in Newcastle, which are perpetual curacies, respectively extend into Northumberland. Their annual income may be stated at about 300*l.* per annum each.

At Newcastle, the banks of the Tyne are steep, and of considerable height; the town rises along the hill, and crowns the summit. The view of the town from the opposite bank of the river is peculiarly grand and picturesque; the lower part of the foreground is occupied by the river Tyne and its shipping, and the spacious quay crowded with its busy throng and merchandise; the streets ascend and range along the acclivity till they reach the level, with here and there a fine and prominent object. Among the public buildings, which are conspicuous, are the court house for the county of Northumberland, with a noble portico, designed from the Parthenon; the old castle of the town, the steeple of St. Nicholas, which rises conspicuously above all the other buildings of Newcastle, and afforded Bewick the subject for his first wood-cut; and the spire of All Saints. The church of St. Nicholas was founded by the Conqueror, and the present edifice was raised, it is supposed, about the year 1359. It is 240 feet long, 75 feet broad, and the height of the tower is 194 feet. The tower is square, and at its four angles are lofty and highly-ornamented spires, from whose bases spring transverse arches, supporting a lantern of exquisite lightness and beauty, with smaller spires than those of the tower at its angles, and the principal spire rising to a great height from its centre. The steeple of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, was built by Sir Christopher Wren in imitation of it, but is greatly inferior. Attached to the church of St. Nicholas are two libraries, one belonging to the corporation, and the other, which is considerable and very valuable, was bequeathed to the town by Dr. Tomlinson. The parochial chapel, or church of All Saints, as built in 1783, is a handsome Grecian building of a circular form, with a lofty and elegant spire, and an Ionic portico on the south. St. Thomas's Chapel, lately erected by the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, is a very handsome building, in the early English style of architecture, with lancet windows and pointed arches.

In 1824 a new gaol was erected; it consists of a strong and lofty centre tower, with five radiating wings, and is well adapted for the safe custody and classification of prisoners. The assembly-rooms erected in 1766, at an expense of 6700*l.*, are elegant and commodious. The town possesses a most excellent market in a convenient situation.

The bridge, of which we give a representation, connects, by its nine elegant elliptic arches, the town of Newcastle with that of Gateshead. It was commenced in 1776, and completed in 1781, in place of its ancient predecessor, which was destroyed by a flood in 1771.

Newcastle is well supplied with good water. There are numerous public fountains, locally called "*pants*" (probably a corruption of pond), and a company conveys it into houses and manufactories in all parts of the town. Immediately adjoining Newcastle, on the north and west, is the town moor, an uninclosed pasture of about 1200 acres. This open district, which may well be styled the lungs of the town, is extremely valuable to the inhabitants as a resort for exercise, whether on horse or foot, free from the smoke and other annoyances of manufactures.

The manufactures of Newcastle and its vicinity are numerous and extensive. Amongst the principal are the iron and glass works, for which the banks of the Tyne have long been famous. The first glass works on the river Tyne were established about the year 1619, by Sir Robert Mansell, knight, who brought workmen from Lorraine, and had by proclamation the sole right of making glass in England granted to him, on account of the great industry and capital he had employed in perfecting that manufacture with pit-coal, "whereby the woods and timber of this kingdom were greatly preserved," and an additional impulse given to the staple commerce of this port. Since that period establishments for the manufacture of all kinds of glass have been rapidly increasing in this neighbourhood. At present there are on the river Tyne nearly fifty glass-houses for the manufacture of plate, crown, flint-glass, and green bottles. It has been stated that more glass is manufactured on the river Tyne than in the whole kingdom of France, and about two-fifths of the English glass is said to be made in this district. In 1810 it was estimated that the fifty glass-houses on the river Tyne manufactured goods to the amount of 499,000*l.* annually, on which the sum of 181,000*l.* was paid in duty. In 1812 the duties on glass were doubled, since which time the trade has experienced great fluctuations, though it is still conducted with considerable spirit, ingenuity, and success.

There are several large furnaces for smelting iron in the neighbourhood, and also a considerable number of extensive wrought iron-works, iron and brass founderies, and steel manufactories. Several thousand workmen are employed at these establishments in casting, forging, slitting, and rolling iron and steel into almost every form of which they are susceptible. Anchors, chain-cables, pumps, cylinders, cannon, steam-engines, and other massive articles are manufactured here; and also shovels, edge-tools, files, saws, kettles, nails, sheet-iron, and all kinds of ironmongery. Few places combine more conveniences for manufacturing every species of earthenware than the banks of the Tyne, where there are now about thirty potteries. Flint and potters' clay are brought from the south of England in ships coming for coals, and the chief materials used for colouring and glazing are procured in the neighbourhood.

[*Continued in page* 24.]

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The usual quarterly returns have been issued, and the accounts may be deemed satisfactory in whatever point of view they are regarded. In the ordinary state of the revenue the quarters ending in January and July commonly yield about the same amount of revenue. That ending in October yields a larger, and that ending in April a smaller amount. One cause of this is readily seen in the varying length of the quarters; but there are others almost equally invariable in their operation; and the large fluctuations of the last year have not very materially disturbed this arrangement. The total ordinary revenue for the quarter now closed is 13,013,187*l.*; for the same quarter of last year it was 12,411,518*l.*, showing an increase of about 600,000*l.* The two quarters may be properly compared, as to the Customs and Excise, inasmuch as both come under the changes made by the budget of 1845. But changes in the tariff made in the present session, which may perhaps tell upon the last quarter to the extent of 250,000*l.*, fall upon it exclusively. The current of business was much checked in the early part of the quarter. But it was also checked through the greater part of the quarters ending in January and in April last, and large payments have been made in this last quarter which in the ordinary course of things would have been made previously. About 400,000*l.*, too, has been paid in the shape of duties upon bonded corn accumulated between the announcement and the passing of the Corn Bill. On the whole, therefore, the July quarter of the present year might be expected to present a favourable comparison with that of last year. And so it does, as we have stated above. The increase on the "ordinary revenue" is 601,669*l.*

But on examining the items, we find that upwards of 400,000*l.* arises from the last instalment of the China money falling within this quarter. There is an actual increase on the customs and excise of 162,870; and with regard to the stamps, taxes, and other items, the aggregate increase upon some very nearly balances the decrease upon others. Upon stamps there is a decrease of 106,581*l.*, and upon property tax an increase of 99,171*l.* Upon the post office an increase of 26,000*l.*, and on taxes of 5860*l.*, the two being nearly balanced by a decrease on Crown land of 30,000*l.* The absence of railway speculation accounts for the diminished use of stamps, and the gradual progress of the new post office system for the increase in that department. The fluctuation of the property tax is probably a mere matter of account, and the increase on Crown lands does not affect the consideration we have in view.

The Births in the Metropolis in the week ending July 4, amounted to 1334, the deaths to 974, being 7 above the average of five years, 76 above the average of five summers, and exceeding the deaths in the week ending June 27, by 84. Last week we recorded an increased mortality, but the week ending July 4, is the first of many weeks in which the mortality has been above the average.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. B. *should consult Miss Costello's Volume for Tourists in Wales.*

E. H. *If the mother should become destitute, the parish officers under the New Poor Law can force him to make her an allowance.*

M. P. *Ask Sam Weller of Pickwick.*

R. H. R. 1. *The Postmaster General should be written to about the non-delivery of the paper.*
2. *At Southampton.*
3. *In estuaries; ostrea; on the coast of Scotland.*
No. 10,307. *Beware of the scheme. It is illegal.*
No. 18,739. *To write on the envelope of a newspaper is to render it liable to postage.*

J. H. *states that the Pneumatic or Self-Acting Air Buffer was invented by Sir Christopher Fotherby, gun maker of Leeds, and was tried on the Leeds and Selby Railway, eleven years ago, and highly approved of by the then board of directors of the company.*

B. A. *had better not dabble in the description of property he mentions.*

A Glasgow Subscriber will find the Encyclopædia he speaks of very much behind the time in all the scientific articles. For a cheap book there is no better work than the Penny Cyclopædia of Charles Knight.

J. H. C. *The number can be had by order through any bookseller.*

The Pictorial Times

London, Saturday, July 11. 1846.

THE COURT.

The Court remains at Buckingham Palace, where a constant succession of Councils and receptions have taken place during the week. Ministers "kissing hands" upon their appointment, and Ministers resigning the symbols of office, have interrupted the ordinary routine of Court life. Thus, on Wednesday,

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council.

The Earl of Liverpool had an audience of the Queen on his resignation of office as the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household.

The Earl Delawarr had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned his gold key of office as the Lord Chamberlain.

The Earl of Jersey had an audience of the Queen on his resignation of office as the Master of the Horse.

Colonel the Right Honourable George Lionel Dawson Damer had an audience of the Queen on his resignation of office as the Comptroller of the Household.

The Earl of Rosslyn had an audience of her Majesty on his resignation of office as Master of the Buck Hounds.

Lord Ernest Bruce had an audience of the Queen, and resigned his gold key and wand of office as Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.

The Queen held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Earl of Besborough, Earl of Auckland, Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Campbell.

Before the council, Earl Fortescue had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household. His Lordship received of the Sovereign his wand of office.

Earl Spencer had an audience of her Majesty, kissed hands, on being appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and received from her Majesty his gold key and wand of office.

The Duke of Norfolk had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

Lord Edward Howard had an audience of the Queen, kissed hands on his appointment as Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and received from the Sovereign the gold keys and wand of office.

At the Privy Council the Right Honourable Frederick Earl Spencer, Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, and the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board.

Her Majesty in Council was pleased to appoint the Right Honourable T. Milner Gibson President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, in the absence of the President of the said committee for the time being. The Right Honourable Gentleman had the honour to kiss hands on his appointment.

The Honourable William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord John Russell had audiences of the Queen.

The Earl Fortescue officiated as Lord Steward, Earl Spencer as Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Norfolk as Master of the Horse, and Lord Edward Howard as the Vice-Chamberlain. The court was also attended by the Marquis of Anglesey, gold stick in waiting; Earl Jermyn, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting; and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting.

The Honourable James Stuart Wortley, judge-advocate-general, had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts martial.

Work enough for one royal day.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR POLICY.

We could only give in our last the list of the new ministers so far as the appointments had been verified, and it now becomes a desirable duty to review the transactions of the week, and ascertain precisely how the appointments now stand. The following is the result:—

Premier	Lord John Russell.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. C. Wood.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cottenham.
Privy Seal	Earl Minto.
Secretaries of State	Home — Earl Grey. Foreign — Lord Palmerston. Colonial — Sir George Grey.
Viceroy of Ireland	Earl of Besborough.
President of the Board of Trade.	The Earl of Clarendon.
Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Campbell.
Vice President of the Board of Trade.	Mr. M. Gibson.

This office was offered to and declined by Mr. Chas. Villiers.

Attorney-General. This post was to be occupied by Sir Thomas Wilde, but he has been elevated to the Bench as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by the death of Sir N. Tindal.

Solicitor-General	Mr. J. Jervis.
Judge-Advocate	Mr. C. Buller.
Joint Secretaries of Treasury.	Mr. J. Parker. Mr. H. Tufnell.
Secretaries of Board of Control.	Right Hon. G. S. Byng. Mr. T. Wyse.
Under Secretaries of State	Foreign — Right Hon. E. J. Stanley. Home — Sir W. Somerville. Colonies — Mr. B. Hawes.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
Board of Ordnance	Clerk — Hon. Col. Anson. Surveyor — Col. C. Fox. Secretary — Lord Clarence Paget
Under Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Reddington.

The Admiralty appointments have been completed, and the following constitute the Board: — Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, Capt. the Hon. F. Berkeley, Capt. Lord John Hay, and the Hon William Cowper. Mr. Henry Rich and the O'Connor Don have been appointed Lords of the Treasury. The appointments to office in the Royal Household have been thus appropriated: —

Lord Chamberlain	The Earl Spencer.
Lord Steward	The Earl Fortescue.
Master of the Horse	The Duke of Norfolk.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Edward Howard.

The policy of the new administration appears already to be very evident. Lord John Russell will take the hint of Sir Robert Peel and not dissolve the Parliament. With the same House he will walk in the Free Trade footsteps of his predecessor in office. His address to the electors of London is sufficient evidence of this, and if confirmation be wanted, it is to be found in his speech at the hustings, where he said,

I do trust that this principle of free trade will be carried on by the councils over which I shall have the honour to preside, and carried on safely and beneficially for the community. I do say, as a general principle, that while it may be necessary to keep up certain duties for the sake of revenue, which may indirectly have the effect of protection, that we ought to keep up no duty which is solely for protection — that is to say, we should impose taxes for the benefit of the whole community, and not for the advantage of any class. I do trust that this principle will prevail here in some short time, and yet I trust that it will be no long time before it is adopted by the other nations of the world. There are two especially with which we have the greatest relations: the one is an immediate neighbour — the kingdom of France — ruled over by a prince of the most enlightened mind, who has contributed, by his sagacity and foresight, to the peace of Europe, and who I trust will find that his Chambers concur with him in renouncing the errors of the commercial system which now prevails in that country. The other country to which I allude is the United States of America, from which we have lately received such gratifying intelligence. I do rejoice that while at one time so much angry feeling was expressed in that country, the wisdom of the Senate of the United States has overruled althose angry sentiments, and has decided in favour of that peace between them and us which I trust may endure for ages. Among them, likewise, I do trust that the principles of commercial freedom will soon prevail, and that our intercourse may tend to the happiness of both nations.

These sentiments explain the intended general policy of the new Premier. The details of his plans, as regards the most important commodity, to which his free trade views can be applied, have thus been stated. Lord John Russell will, it is said, propose a sliding scale of sugar duties, terminating in a vanishing point, so far as the differential duties are concerned. The plan has thus been stated:

	British plantation.	All foreign.
1845.	14*s.*	23*s.* 6*d.*
1846.	14*s.*	23*s.* 6*d.*
1847.	14*s.*	23*s.* 6*d.*
1848.	14*s.*	23*s.* 6*d.*
1849.	14*s.*	21*s.* 10*d.*
1850.	14*s.*	20*s.* 2*d.*
1851.	14*s.*	18*s.* 6*d.*
1852.	14*s.*	16*s.* 10*d.*
1853.	14*s.*	15*s.* 2*d.*
1854.	14*s.*	14*s.* 0*d.*

In eight years, therefore, all sugars would enter our port on equal terms—no favour being shown to the produce of our own colonies.

Apart from the commercial questions, Lord John Russell expressed an interest in education, and made it the vehicle for a side-blow at the established church, for which it would seem, by the reports, he gained the loud applause of his hearers at the hustings:

There are the great questions of public health and of public education, in which I think it behoves the government and the legislature to attempt to improve the condition of the people. I mention no particular plan — I allude to no scheme; but I will say this as regards education of the people, that no plan can be good or worthy the adoption of Parliament, which does not sanction and maintain the principle of religious liberty. Gentlemen, religious liberty has been the object of many contests. Our ancestors fought for it, and gave their blood to obtain it, and it is not in this day that we are to cripple or restrain it. It should be an object rather to carry this principle to its fullest extent, and maintain that whatever civil laws we may enact, man shall worship God according to his own belief, and not according to the belief of others, but according to his own conscience.

This is very good so far as religious liberty is concerned, but if his lordship calculates upon passing a bill for national education, in which religious instruction finds no place, he may prepare himself for the fate of Sir Robert Peel, when he sought to pass a Coercion Bill in spite of the opposition of the landed gentry of England.

ELECTION NEWS.

Crown Office, July 7.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Carlow.—William Bunbury M'Clintoch, of Moyle, in the said county of Carlow, Esq., in the room of Thomas Bunbury, Esq., deceased.

Edinburgh.—Mr. Macaulay having accepted the office of Paymaster-General of the Forces, a new election for the city of Edinburgh is thus rendered necessary. The right hon. gentleman has issued an address to the electors, in which he intimates his intention of being in Edinburgh in a few days. Addresses also have been issued by Mr. Rutherford to the Leith District of Burghs, and by Mr. Maitland to the electors of Kirkcudbrightshire, their seats having become vacant by being appointed Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General.

The ministerial appointments have caused various vacancies, some of which have been already filled without opposition, whilst other borough and county elections have still to "come off."

London. — Lord John Russell was returned on Wednesday without opposition.

Worcester. — The appointment of Sir T. Wilde to the Attorney-Generalship, caused a vacancy for Worcester. The learned gentleman addressed the electors as a candidate, when the sudden death of Sir N. Tindal raised him to the Bench. On the morning of election, Sir Denis Le Marchant was proposed and elected without opposition.

Nottingham. — Mr. Fergus O'Connor was put in nomination for this city, in opposition to Sir John C. Hobhouse, by the chartist section of the population. However, it was only to afford him an opportunity of speaking, and at the end of an oration, two hours long, Fergus expressed his intention of not going to the poll. The sheriff then declared Sir John to be duly elected.

Manchester. — Mr. Milner Gibson, the new Vice President of the Board of Trade, is the only candidate at present. No opposition is expected. For South Lancashire, Mr. William Brown is the only candidate.

Edinburgh. — Mr. Macaulay having accepted the office of Paymaster General under the new administration, a new writ has been issued for the representation of this city, and the Right Honourable Gentleman presents himself again as a candidate. To-day (Friday) is the day of nomination. Sir Culling E. Smith has been invited to stand by a strong party, who consider the religious principles or

policy rather of Mr. Macaulay opposed to their free church notions. Whatever may be the result of the next general election, there is no doubt but that on this occasion Mr. Macaulay will be successful.

Devonport.—No steps have been taken here to oppose the re-election of the new Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Grey, and it is fully expected that that gentleman will return to London on Saturday member for this borough. The day of nomination is Friday.

Tower Hamlets.—The popularity of the Government measures will secure the re-election of Colonel Fox. Saturday is fixed for the election.

Greenwich.—On Monday the 13th instant, the election comes on here. Some Conservative lawyer was spoken of as a probable candidate. Admiral Dundas is pretty sure of re-election.

South Staffordshire. — Friday is fixed for the election of a member of this division of the county. Col. Anson is too popular from his private worth to fear any very serious opposition, even were his political principles not so identified as they are with those of the majority of his constituency.

Perth. — No contest — Mr. Fox Maule is unopposed.

Kirkcudbrightshire. — The same may be observed of Mr. Maitland.

Leith. — The Lord Advocate, Mr. Rutherford, was elected on Thursday without opposition.

Halifax. — Mr. Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present cabinet, was re-elected for this borough on Thursday. No opposing candidate presented himself.

Dungarvon. — Mr. Shiel, albeit no repealer, will be elected. There is no eligible person to contest the seat with him.

Tiverton. — Viscount Palmerston will be returned for this borough.

Yorkshire, West Riding. — Lord Morpeth has left town for the field of his former triumph, to be present at his re-election, which is certain.

Lambeth. — Some misapprehension having existed respecting the acceptance by Mr. Hawes of the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies, it may be necessary to state that the hon. member does not vacate his seat thereby, as he receives his appointment from the Principal Secretary (Earl Grey), and not directly from the Crown. No election for the borough of Lambeth will therefore take place as the result of the late Ministerial arrangements.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

Evesham.—Mr. Holland, of Dumbleton, a liberal, it is understood, will successfully oppose Mr. P. Borthwick. Mr. Marcus Hill is safe.

Droitwich.—Sir John Packington will stand again, but his return is doubtful. A thorough liberal would run him very close.

Dudley.—Mr. Benbow will be opposed; but the election of Dudley in present circumstances is very much in the hands of Lord Ward.

Kidderminster.—Godson stands better with the constituency since he voted for free trade; but a good liberal would beat him.

Warwickshire.—In the northern division the protectionists are hard at work to turn out Mr. Dugdale; but the majority of the constituency approve of his conduct in voting for free trade. It is understood that in the southern division Mr. Shirley will retire, and that Mr. Bolton King, of Umberslade Hall, will be elected in his stead; thus gaining one Liberal vote.

South Staffordshire.—Lord Ingestre is to be opposed, and the probability is that a Liberal vote will be gained here.

Salop.—The representation of this county will be materially changed.

The Liberals of Birmingham are making arrangements to secure the return of two Reformers in the place of the present Conservative members, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Muntz.

Stafford.—Mr. Buller, it is understood, will resign the borough of Stafford, and succeed Mr. Jesse Watts Russell in the county (northern division), and thus make a gain of one Liberal vote. Capt. Carnegie will stand again, and a free-trade colleague is already named to contest the borough with Major Chetwynd and another candidate, who come forward in the Protectionist interest. The chances are that the free-traders will be returned.

Wolverhampton.—Mr. Villiers will again be returned, but it is pretty well understood that his colleague will retire. Two Liberals are sure for this town.

Walsall.—Mr. Littleton, son of Lord Hatherton, has announced his intention to oppose Mr. Scott, the present member, and as both gentlemen hold the same political principles, it is likely that if they go through the poll a Protectionist may get in. There are various reasons assigned for this ungracious opposition to Mr. Scott, but now that the district railway projects in which some of them took their rise, have been amicably adjusted, it is to be hoped Mr. Littleton will not come forward.

Lichfield.—Mr. Lloyd Moyston, it is understood, will retire in favour of Lord Anson, and the other Liberal member is certain to be returned.

Tamworth.—A Protectionist is to be started here, and no effort will be spared to turn out Sir Robert Peel. It is understood that the honourable baronet will have the option of choosing to start for some more important constituency. Should this be the case, the borough of Tamworth will be contested by a member of Sir Robert Peel's family, with every prospect of being returned.

Coventry.—The present member will be, in all probability, unopposed.

Leominster.—Thomas Brayen, Esq., the present mayor, has declared that he will stand as a candidate to represent this borough in Parliament at the next election, in opposition to H. Barkly, Esq., in the event of that gentleman having no other opponent, provided such election should not take place during his mayoralty.

THE LATE FIRES AT SOHAM.

We have already presented to our readers an account of the fire which, commencing on the premises of Mrs. Peachey, of Hall Street, on Friday morning last, consumed property which now, that a calculation has been made, is found to have been of the value of 6000*l.*, besides rendering homeless seventy-nine persons. When all fear of the spread of the conflagration had subsided, an active inquiry into the origin of the calamity was instituted; it resulted in the apprehension of Cornelius Harvey and his nephew, James Harvey; the former is a man of independent property, and the latter a grocer and draper of the town. The premises of the younger prisoner were burned, and the charge preferred against them was the ignition of the house of Mrs. Peachey, with a view to the destruction of that of James Harvey. The stock and premises of James are stated to have been over-insured, and he was indebted to his uncle 300*l.*, the desire for the realisation of which, by defrauding the Suffolk Fire Office, is alleged to have caused them to commit the act with which they stand charged. The prisoners were examined before J. Dobede, Esq., resident magistrate, at the Crown Hotel, on Friday. It appeared that, although the whole of the younger prisoner's stock was saved, he had claimed from the office the full amount of his insurance; and such other evidence was adduced as warranted the remand of the prisoners, and they were conveyed to the county gaol at Cambridge. Since the occurrence the town has been thronged with visitors from all parts of the county, and it is estimated that on Sunday five thousand strangers were present. The most vigilant night watches are kept up, despite the apprehension of the parties charged with the last offence. The timely assistance at the late fire was owing to the vigilance of some voluntary watchers who were afraid to go to bed. A regular corps has since been organised.

Inclosures in England and Wales.—A return has just been delivered, by direction of the Commons House of Parliament, from which it appears that since September, 1845, applications have been made to the Inclosure Commissioners for the inclosure of lands to the extent of 27,249 acres (prior to the general annual report of the Commissioners), and 28,352 acres since that period to the end of April. The desired inclosure of Bowes Moor, Yorkshire, would alone effect 14,000 acres.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Horticultural Gardens, Chiswick. — The Third Fête given this season at Chiswick by the Horticultural Society, takes place this day, when, in addition to the almost innumerable specimens of the very finest and choicest descriptions of Horticulture exhibited, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire most kindly permits the visitors to promenade his magnificent grounds, a treat, we have no doubt, which will be embraced by a very large assemblage; and no doubt, as usual, "lovely woman" will not be outshone by the specimens of beauty and elegance on view. We shall endeavour in our next to give a detailed account of the doings, with a list of the principal prizes awarded.

Buckingham Palace. — The wood pavement under the grand portico of this palace has been removed during her Majesty's short absence, and the Kamptolite, or India rubber pavement, substituted, which had its first trial on Monday with the numerous carriages of the out-going and in-coming Ministers, &c.

West India Pine Apples. — On Tuesday afternoon four thousand pine apples *ex* Senhora, Captain Brown, in twenty-six days from New Providence, were sold by Keeling and Hunt, of Monument Yard; they were in a very fine condition, having been packed in their leaves during the voyage. They were sold in lots of twenty-four, at so much per pine, the price ranging from 5*s.* to 6*d.* per pine.

Anecdote of Ibrahim Pacha at Manchester. — An amusing incident occurred when the Pacha was visiting a glass manufactory in Manchester. In the centre of one of the squares of the building stands a pump. Round this had congregated some twenty or thirty of the boys, some with bowls, others with tin cans or jugs. Amid this group, suddenly came the Pacha. Astonishment seized the whole of the juniors, and was heightened by his taking from one of them a jug, filling it with water from the pump, and draining its contents to the very bottom; his example was followed by his suite. Ibraham Pacha is a Mahomedan, and as such, will not indulge in the use of wine. It is needless to say that the vessel from which they drank speedily rose in value — could not be had at any money, and has been canonised as a relic, under the title of "Ibraham Pacha's jug."

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry James Perry, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy in the country.

No Cholera in Persia.—Paragraphs have of late appeared in some of the journals, declaring that the cholera was raging in Persia so violently that the third of the population had been carried off by this malady. Late intelligence, however, from that country announces that, so far from that being the case, the sanatory condition of Persia is at present most satisfactory.

Death in Whitecross Street Prison. — On Saturday last, a man named Caudle died in Whitecross Street prison of consumption. He had for five weeks past been confined for a debt of fifty shillings! and, though evidently suffering from the effects of the imprisonment, was detained for the above paltry sum until released by death!

Salmon have lately been remarkably plentiful in the Severn, arising in a great measure, no doubt, from the fresh water which has occurred in the river.

The Importers of Guano in Liverpool have solicited deputations from London and other places engaged in the same trade to meet them in the metropolis, for the purpose of having an interview with the colonial secretary, respecting the most unjust tax levied on guano by the government at the Cape of Good Hope. The tax paid will, no doubt, be refunded; if not, a very gross injustice will be done.

Captain Saurin, who has been for some years one of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Board of Customs, caused by the retirement of Mr. Dean, the late chairman. Mr. Alfred Montgomery succeeds Captain Saurin at the Board of Stamps and Taxes.

The Rev. G. R. Gleig has been appointed inspector-general of military schools, at a salary of 1000*l.* per annum. The chaplaincy of Chelsea Hospital becomes vacant by this appointment; but as the Royal Military Asylum will undergo a new system of arrangement, it is understood that the present chaplain, Mr. Clarke, will succeed Mr. Gleig. No alteration will be made in the situation of principal chaplain to the forces, which Mr. Gleig will retain.—*United Service Gazette.*

Astronomical Phenomenon. — A large spot has just made its appearance on the east side of the sun. It will be visible for some days.

Germany.—International Copyright between England and Prussia.—The following are the principal features of the treaty signed on the 16th of June last, between England and Prussia, on intermediate copyright. The right of editorship is the same in both countries; but a declaration is requisite in London and at Berlin. Article 4. reduces the import duties on Russian books. All the books are to bear an official stamp, so as to be recognised at the custom-houses. The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of excluding any work contrary to morals. Article 7. contains, that this stipulation be included in treaties which may be concluded with other states. Article 8. The German states of the Zolverein may adopt the treaty. Article 9. The treaty is to be in force, dating from the 1st of September, 1846, to last for five years, and to be continued then until annulled by one of the contracting parties with one year's notification.

The Political Amnesty.—The "Augsburg Gazette" of the 3d instant says that the amnesty will be shortly published in the Papal dominions, but a delay had been occasioned by the retention of some documents from the provinces. The Pope is said to have offered the highest dignities of the state to Cardinals Bernetti and Lambruchini, but they declined them.

Switzerland.—The Grand Council of Geneva has terminated the discussion on the instructions to be given to the deputies whom it sends to the Diet. The proposition to declare the affair of the Jesuits a federal question, has been rejected in the same proportions as last year. As to what concerns the alliance of the seven Catholic cantons, the deputation of Geneva will not pronounce at present.

Greece.—Athens, June 21.—The senate has rejected the Bill on the Import Duties on Corn, by a majority of 26 to 12; the rejection is not to be attributed to political, but to local interests. The islands produce but little corn, and import it chiefly from Odessa. The king is said to have expressed his discontent at the rejection of the bill. Some differences had arisen between the Russian and British Ambassadors; the latter is said to have demanded the dismissal of the Russian secretary, owing to his frequent visits to M. Piscatori.

British Philanthropic Pension Society. — The eighth anniversary of this society, established for affording permanent relief to the aged and infirm of both sexes, by means of a small weekly allowance for life, was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a dinner at the White Conduit Tavern, Mr. Halliday in the chair. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the British Philanthropic Pension Society," noticed that up to the end of the year 1843, the society had admitted twelve pensioners, of whom ten were then living, and each of whom had received two shillings and sixpence a week from the society. The progress of the subscriptions had, however, enabled the members to allow their pensioners 5*s.* weekly during the remainder of their lives. The present number was nine, and there was a vacancy to fill up. The expenses of the society were 170*l.* per annum, and the receipts scarcely amounted to 50*l.* The chairman, therefore, urged the members to contribute all in their power to increase the funds. The subscriptions were announced, and the business of the meeting terminated.

City of London Truss Society.—On Wednesday evening the annual half-yearly meeting of the governors of the above Institution took place. The number of patients relieved during the past year was 4595; the number relieved from April to June, 1255; the total number relieved since the formation of the society was 135,549; the balance sheet stated that 426*l.* remained in the bankers' hands, and the annual subscriptions amounted to 1286*l.* A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

[From our latest Edition of last week.]

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

On Monday last died Matthew Henry Barker, the author of between twenty and thirty volumes, chiefly naval novels and sketches of life at sea. He was better known perhaps as the "Old Sailor," and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance esteemed him as a highly warm-hearted, open-spoken, honest-minded man. He was the son of a dissenting minister, who for nearly half a century preached in the same chapel at Deptford, and brother of a schoolmaster in the same place, who contributed some papers on astronomy to "Time's Telescope," and reported on the same subject in the early days of the "Literary Gazette." When quite a boy he took a fancy for a sea life, and the war being then very brisk, there was no difficulty in getting afloat. For many years the future author endured the vicissitudes of a naval career in times of peril and difficulty. He was in several actions, and sailed in various parts of the globe; and the scenes of bloodshed, shipwreck, and captivity he witnessed and endured became in after-life the subjects for his pen. He first entered on board an East Indiaman, and was afterwards in the royal navy, where, having no influence, he never rose beyond the rank of master's mate. Towards the end of the war he commanded a hired armed schooner, chiefly employed in carrying despatches to our squadrons on the southern coasts of France and Spain. He was for some time a prisoner of war, and used to describe very graphically the sufferings of himself and his companions. At the conclusion of hostilities he took up the pen as a profession, and obtained an engagement as editor of a West Indian newspaper, and subsequently accepted and retained for many years a similar engagement upon one of the Nottingham journals. Whilst in that town he made many friends, and though a firm supporter of liberal principles, employed his influence to check the wild delusions and criminal efforts of the physical force Chartists. At Nottingham he wrote some of his best books, and for a series of years afterwards plied his pen with great zeal and success. He wrote a "Memoir of Nelson," which Sir Harris Nicolas, in the "Nelson Despatches," commends very highly. His chief novels were — "Nights at Sea," which appeared in "Bentley's Miscellany;" "The Victory;" "Hamilton King;" "The Jolly Boat;" and "Greenwich Hospital." Some of these were illustrated by George Cruikshank, who became his friend, and continued so till the last. When on his deathbed, he sent for that artist, to receive his latest wishes—a summons promptly and kindly obeyed. Like most writers below the chief rank, he was forced to labour in his vocation after failing health had warned him that rest of mind and body were requisite, and up to the Wednesday before his death he struggled at his duty as the naval editor of the "United Service Gazette," and as a writer in the paper which now pays the deserved tribute of this notice to his memory. Peace to his manes!

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, July 3.

Royal Assents.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Sugar Duties Bill and a number of railway and other Bills. The Commissioners, who arrived a few minutes past four, were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Haddington. The following is a list of the Bills:—

Sugar Duties.
Superintendence of Convicts.
Railway Companies Dissolution.
Friendly Societies.
Exeter and Exmouth Railway.
General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway.
London and South-Western Railway Acts Amendment.
Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth Extension and Lowestoft Railway Lease).
Dundee and Arbroath Railway Extension.
Alford Valley Railway.
Great North of Scotland Railway (Eastern Extension).
Edinburgh and Northern (Newport Railway and St. Andrews' Branch).
Scottish Grand Junction Railway.
Edinburgh and Northern Railway (Dunfermline Branch).
Edinburgh and Northern Railway (Strathrene Deviations).
Great Leinster and Munster Railway (Kilkenny to Clonmel).
Glasgow, Strathaven, and Lesmahagow Direct Railway.
Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Railway (Thornie Bank, Househill, and Hurlet Branches).
Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway (Harbour Branch).
Thames Haven and Dock Railway.
Bridgewater and Taunton Canal and Railway Harbour.
Herculaneum Docks.
Forth and Clyde and Monkland Navigation Junction.
Frilford (Berks) Enclosure.

Bankruptcy Amendment Act.—On the motion of Lord Brougham, this Bill was read a third time and passed.—Their Lordships then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New Writs.—On the motion of Mr. Tuffnell, new writs were ordered for the following places, in the room of those Members who have been selected to fill the various offices in the new Administration, viz.—

LONDON.

In the room of Lord John Russell, who has accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

TIVERTON.

In the room of Lord Palmerston, who has accepted the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DEVONPORT.

In the room of Sir George Grey, who has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

HALIFAX.

In the room of Mr. Charles Wood, who has accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

In the room of Lord Morpeth, appointed to the office of Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests.

TAUNTON.

In the room of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

NOTTINGHAM.

In the room of the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who has been appointed to fill the office of President of the Board of Control.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

In the room of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, who has accepted the office of Paymaster-General of her Majesty's Forces.

WORCESTER.

In the room of Sir T. Wilde, who has been appointed her Majesty's Attorney-General.

DUNGARVAN.

In the room of the Right Hon R. L. Sheil, who has accepted the office of Master of the Mint.

PERTH.

In the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, who has been appointed Secretary at War.

On the motion of Lord Marcus Hill, new writs were ordered to be issued for the following places:—

PLYMOUTH.

In the room of Lord Ebrington, appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

LEITH DISTRICT OF BURGHS.

In the room of Mr. A. Rutherford, appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

KIRCUDBRIGHT.

In the room of Mr. T. Maitland, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Colosseum.—On Saturday afternoon his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite visited the above splendid establishment, and were conducted by Mr. Wm. Bradwell to the Panorama of London, Conservatories, Glyptothecæ, Swiss Cottage, Classic Ruins, and Camera, &c., with every portion of which his Highness expressed his admiration and delight, and announced his intention of coming again on the same evening to view the Panorama of London by Night. This extraordinary work of art, with its various atmospheric effects, fleecy clouds, and twinkling stars, so astonished his Highness, that he could not imagine it was a painting, or in what manner it was placed to produce such an effect of reality. He afterwards visited every part of the establishment a second time, and after partaking of refreshments and his cigar, he departed much pleased by his second visit, stating if his engagements permitted he should again visit the night view of London before he left London. The Colosseum was exceedingly crowded on the evening of his visit by groups of elegantly dressed ladies, Saturday being the most fashionable evening of this establishment.

An impression erroneously prevails that the Egyptian prince is not the born but the adopted son of Mehemet Ali. M. Joinard, member of the Institute, and M. Felix Mengin, in their joint "Histoire de l'Egypte," and the French physician, Clot Bey, inspector-general of the medical service, both civil and military of Egypt, however, unite in stating that his highness is the eldest son of Mehemet Ali; and that, moreover, he is the offspring of legitimate marriage. He was born, according to the authorities cited, in 1789, at Cavalle, "two years after the marriage of his father;" he is therefore, 57 years of age.

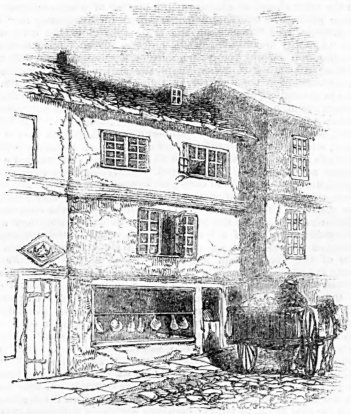
Mr. A. Montgomery is appointed Commissioner of Stamps in the place of Mr. Danson, the brother-in-law of Sir Robert Peel, who is advanced. The salary of the place given to Mr. A. Montgomery is 1000*l.*, and that of Mr. Danson 1500*l.*

Chinese Professorship.—A subscription, amounting to upwards of 1000*l.*, has been made to the Council of King's College, for the purpose of endowing a Chinese Professorship.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF NEWCASTLE.

(*Continued from page 22.*)

There are in the town and neighbourhood some large soaperies, floor-cloth, linen-yarn, and shot manufactories. The shot-tower at Low Elswick is 175 feet high, also several mustard and corn-mills, malt-kilns, breweries, oil-refineries, roperies, colour, paint, glue, and



RESIDENCE OF AKENSIDE.

sail-cloth-manufactories, paper-mills, tanneries, and chemical works for manufacturing oil of vitriol, cudbear, soda-water, alkali, sal-ammoniac, copperas, vinegars, glauber salts, coal-tar, lamp-black, charcoal, coke, fig blue, &c.; but the coal trade is the principal source of the prosperity of the town. The capital employed in this trade is estimated at upwards of 4,000,000*l.* sterling, and in its various branches about 75,000 persons are engaged. Its produce has been calculated at 60,000*l.* per week.

A great point of interest connected with Newcastle is to be found in the mode of employment, the habits, manners, and feelings of the PITMEN—the class to whom the town is mainly indebted for the prosperity. This numerous body have been sketched most successfully from the life by a local poet, in a volume entitled "Pitman's Pay,"* which deserves a place in every good library; but it is indispensable to the philologist, and the student of local manners and customs. It shows, indeed, "sunshine in dark places"—the poetry of a collier's life—a life in which but little poetry has hitherto been supposed to exist. The author reminds us very much of one of Blomfield's short poems, "The Journey to the Fair," beginning, "Come, Goody, stop thy humdrum wheel," from his true natural humour and simplicity of expression. The sturdy, rough, honest, and hearty nature of the coal-hewer is here powerfully depicted. It is like a picture of boors by Teniers, admirable in its colouring, its humour, and its exactness.

In sketching the character of a pitman (says Mr. Wilson), nothing brings it out so fully as the "pay-night," provided the "yel" be good; but likeness must be fixed before the original becomes a caricature, through the potency of "John Barleycorn." Here all affairs, both foreign and domestic, are fully discussed; and although there may be a want of candour and impartiality in the debates, they are never deficient in ardour and freedom of speech. The transactions of the past fortnight supply speakers plentifully with matter for conversation. The number of corves "laid" or "set out," or the "woodiness" of the "kirving"—the corves being too big, and the prices too small—the merits of this man as a "hewer," and of that as a hutter—are all topics which occupy the serious attention of the disputants, who, however, at the heel of the evening, often diverge into matter as miscellaneous as the contents of a newspaper.

In the "olden time, the early years of a pitman's life—that is from the time of his taking his "seat" behind the "door," until he took up the "picks" to "hew;" or, in other words, from his being a "trapper" at six years of age, until he became a "hewer" at about twenty—were nearly all spent "below," with frequently only very short intervals for rest. This renders ttn ecessary to have frequent reference to the proceedings under ground, and to describe them in the technical language of the place, which will, I fear, render that part of my description less interesting to the general reader; but the "lads below," and those immediately connected with the "diamond" trade, will in this respect feel no difficulty, as I flatter myself the yat least will acknowledge my details to be pretty accurate. The youthful portion of a pitman's life in those days was passed in the most galling slavery—eighteen or nineteen hours, for weeks together, being spent in almost insupportable drudgery. The putters of the present day would not be able to comprehend how such incessant toil could be endured. It is fortunate for the latter that the "new light," which produced "metal wheels" and "plates," made its appearance before their time, and that they are not compelled, like their predecessors, to earn their bread in the way most approved by the wisdom of their ancestors. This wisdom, of which we hear so much, may be usefully applied to some things even of the present day, but "putting" is certainly not of the number; nor do I think colliery matters generally would be at all improved by forsaking the evidence of our senses, and taking our ancestors for our guide. The application of gunpowder has also been a great improvement in the labour of "hewing." Formerly, after a man had got ready his "top" or "jud," as they call it, he would often have to drive the "wedges" for an hour or two before he could "get her down;" but now, instead of so distressing an exertion, a little powder blows the whole down at once. It is strange that powder was not applied sooner to coal; it had long before been used for blasting stone. These two improvements in "putting" and "hewing" have made a complete revolution in underground affairs, and made that labour tolerable, which was formerly almost beyond human endurance.

† Pitman's Pay and other Poems, by Thomas Wilson. Gateshead, Douglas, High Street.

One of the most remarkable lawyers of modern times is also claimed as a native of Newcastle. William Scott, the father of Lord Eldon, was a master coal fitter in the town. A coal fitter is a factor who conducts the sales between the owner or lessee of a coal-pit and the shipper of the coals; and this employment, as it involves considerable trust, is of proportionate respectability. Mr. Scott's house and coal-yard were situated near the river, in one of those narrow lanes of the old town which are called "chares." The lower extremity of any of these lanes is termed the "chare foot;" and Lord Eldon much surprised the Chancery bar on some occasion, by stating from the bench that he had been born in a "chare foot." His father was twice married, and his second wife was a daughter of Henry Atkinson, Esq., of Newcastle, and by her he had thirteen children, of whom John, the subject of our narrative, was the eighth. Fortunately for Lord Eldon, his celebrated elder brother William was born on the other side of the Tyne, at a village called Heworth, distant only about four miles from Newcastle, but situated within the county palatine of Durham. To this simple, and apparently unimportant circumstance, the success and advancement in life of both Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon are mainly to be ascribed. William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, was born in September, 1745; and John, the future chancellor, on the 4th of June, 1751, at the house of his father in Love Lane, Newcastle. At a suitable age the two young men were sent to the Royal Grammar School, which was then conducted with much ability by the Rev. Hugh Moises, Fellow of Peterhouse, who had for his assistant at the time the afterwards celebrated mathematician, Professor Hutton. Both boys were diligent scholars and great favourites with their master; but the distinction in the constitution of their minds, even at that early

BIRTHPLACE OF THE EARL OF ELDON.

period, is marked by the following circumstance, related in a memo of Lord Stowell:—

When asked to give an account of the Sunday sermon, their father's weekly custom, the eldest, William, would repeat a sort of digest of the general argument, or condensed summary of what he had heard; John, on the other hand, would recapitulate the minutiæ of the discourse, and reiterate the very phrase of this preacher. He showed a memory the more complete and exact, but failed in giving the whole scope and clear general view of the sermon, embodied in half the number of words by the elder brother.

Both brothers had strong and vigorous constitutions; and although they were attentive to their lessons and diligent in school, they were neither of them plodding boys, but, on the contrary, they took active parts in all the sports and mischievous pranks of their companions. Lord Eldon late in life, told his niece, Mrs. Forster, that "no boy was ever so much thrashed as he was;" and to Lady Eldon's nephew he once said:—

Mr. Surtees, when your father and I were boys, and that is now a long time ago, I remember our stealing down the side, and along the sandhill, and creeping into every shop, where we blew out the candles; we crept along the counter, then popped out heads, out went the candles, away went we. We escaped detection.

On another occasion Lord Eldon said to Mrs. Forster—

I remember my father coming to my bedside to accuse Harry and me of having robbed an orchard: some one had come to complain. Now my coat was lying by the bed with its pockets full of apples, and I had hid some under the bed clothes, when I heard my father on the stairs, and I was at that moment suffering intolerable torture from those I had eaten; yet I had the audacity to deny the fact. We were twice flogged for it. I do not know how it was, but we always considered robbing an orchard as an honourable exploit. I remember once being carried before a magistrate for robbing an orchard—"boxing the fox," as we called it. There were three of us, Hewet Johnson, another, and myself. The magistrate acted upon what I think curious law; for he fined our fathers 30*s.* for our offence; we did not care for that, but then they did; so my father flogged me, then sent a message to Moises, and Moises flogged me again. We were very good boys, very good indeed; we never did any thing worse than a robbery.

After informing Mrs. Forster that he had had eight dancing masters, he said,—

I should have been a good dancer, only they never could get this left arm to act gracefully. Mrs. Forster: But I remember, uncle, hearing of Master Jacky being celebrated for the hornpipes that he danced at Christmas: there was an old keelman in the hospital at Newcastle who talked of your hornpipes. Lord Eldon: Oh, yes, I danced hornpipes at Christmas; when my father gave a supper and dance at Love Lane to all the keelmen in his employ. Harry and I always danced hornpipes.

Mrs. Forster adds—

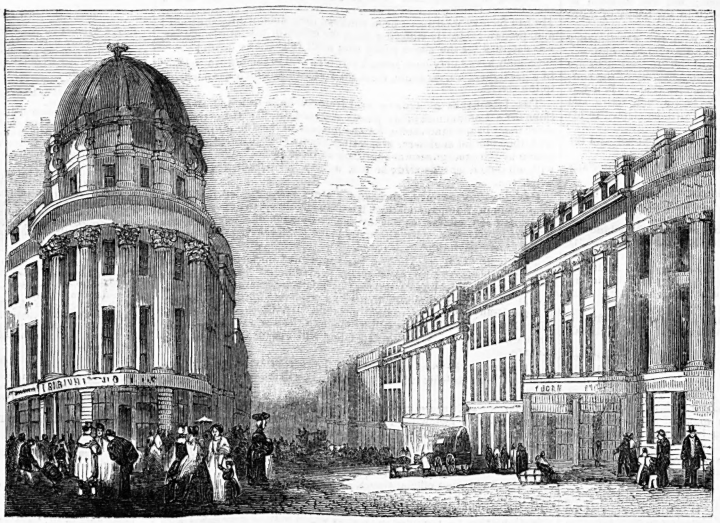
The supper which, about Christmas, Mr. Scott used to give his keelman, was what was called a binding supper; that was a supper where the terms on which they were to serve for the ensuing year were agreed upon. Patterson, the last surviving keelman in Mr. Scott's employment, dined in our kitchen every Christmas day until his death about two years ago. He expatiated with great delight upon the splendid hornpipe that Master Jacky regularly danced for their amusement after those suppers.

Lord Eldon said to the same lady—

I believe no shoemaker ever helped to put on more ladies shoes than I have done. At the dancing school the young ladies always brought their dancing shoes with them, and we deemed it a proper piece of etiquette to assist the pretty girls in putting them on. We used when we were at the head school, early on a Sunday mornings, to steal flowers from the gardens in the neighbourhood of the Forth, and then we presented them to our sweethearts. Oh, those were happy days; we were always in love then.

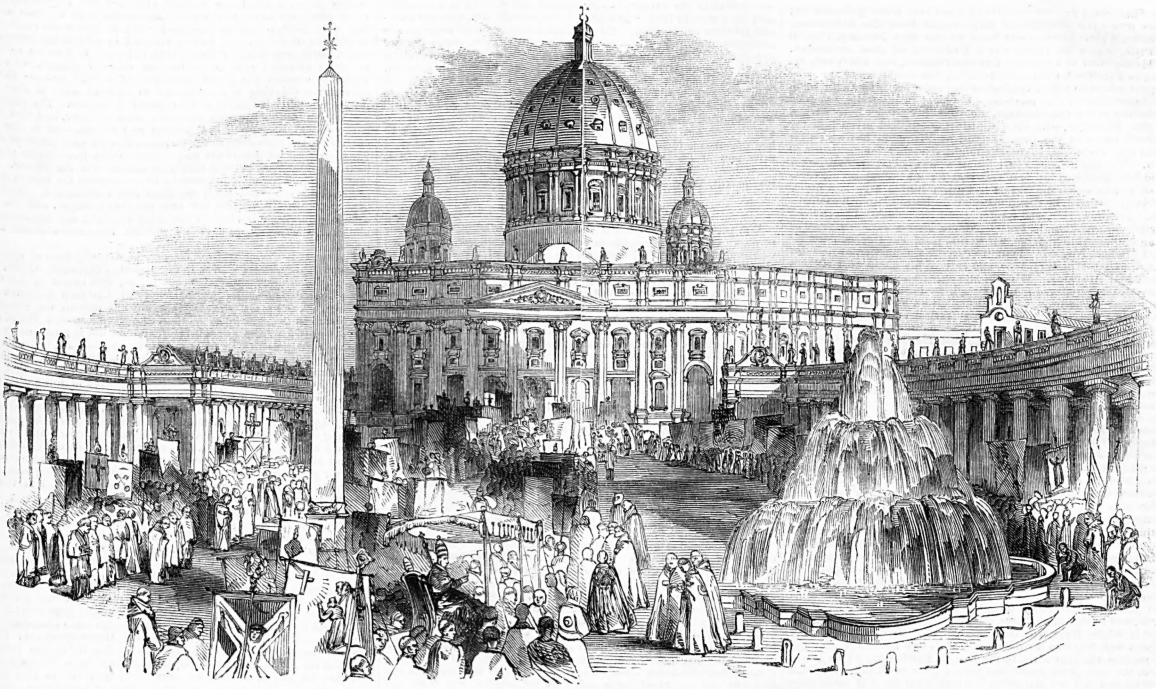
When William Scott had entered on his sixteenth year, his father, aware of his extraordinary talents, resolved that the youth should become a candidate for a scholarship for the diocese of Durham.

[*To be continued in our next Number.*]



MARKET STREET.

EXCHANGE.



CORONATION OF THE NEW POPE.

FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

HAYDON AND HIS WORKS.

The melancholy death of poor Haydon has been already chronicled; we now give a few biographical facts, culled from the Athenæum. Benjamin Robert Haydon was born on the 26th January, 1786, at Plymouth, where his father was a bookseller of good reputation. He was educated at Plymouth Grammar School, and afterwards removed to Plympton, where his education was completed in the same grammar school in which Sir Joshua Reynolds acquired all the scholastic knowledge he ever received. Haydon, in after life, was fond of referring to this circumstance, nor unwilling indeed, to have it said that his father, who drew a little himself, had given him the scriptural name in the thought that, as Plympton had sent a Sir Joshua into the world, Plymouth might send her Sir Benjamin to follow. The boy evinced a love for art at a very early period, and is said to have exhibited his first fondness for his calling on the occasion of a print which the servant had given him to keep him quiet. Thus early initiated, he found materials for his purpose in his father's house. He drew, read, and resolved; and Reynolds's "Discourses" attracting his attention, he became, before he was eighteen years of age, an enthusiast in high art, whose first word was Raphael, and his second Michael Angelo. Thus irrecoverably a painter, he left for London, on the 14th May, 1804, and entered his name as a student of the Royal Academy. His skill and attention were soon noticed. Prince Hoare introduced him to Fuseli, an introduction which had something to do, perhaps, with the after errors and eccentricities of his character and style. Fuseli was fearless and outspoken, and Haydon became the same. Fuseli, in painting, was violent in action and exaggerated in expression, and Haydon was at once his admiring imitator. Thus injuriously misled, he never recovered from the false worship of his early faith; but through the whole course of a long and active career, mistook Fuseli's exaggeration of attitude and drawing for the tranquil grandeur of Michael Angelo and Raphael.

He was in his twenty-first year when he sent, in 1807, his first work to the Royal Academy exhibition. The title alone will show the daring of the lad—Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a Day's Journey on the Road to Egypt. Anastatius Hope became the purchaser; and thus urged on by the reputation acquired by his first work, he stripped for a greater effort, and lay by for a year to vindicate the predilection of his friends. Nor was his next work, his Dentatus, an unworthy effort at such a time. The story was well told, the drawing, in parts, good; and Lord Mulgrave (a patron of the arts) had bought it while it was as yet raw upon the painter's easel. He had every reason to look for a good position from the committee of 1809, to whose judgment he had entrusted it for exhibition, and through the interposition of Fuseli he would appear to have obtained it for a time. "By vote," he writes, "the picture was hung in the great room in Mr. Fuseli's presence. The committee promised Mr. Fuseli it should remain there. He went out of town, and in the interval they re-voted, took the picture down, and placed it where there was then no window. By this conduct my prospects were blighted for the time, and it was not till I sent the same picture, the year after, to the British Institution, where it was hung at the head of the room, and got the great prize, that I regained the confidence of Lord Mulgrave." This has the air of ill-treatment; but hear what follows:—"I then put my name down for an associate, and was refused, and coming in contact with the academicians, I perceived a fear of historical painting." This may perhaps excite a smile. But Haydon had reason to complain, though his complaints went (as all who knew him can readily comprehend) to an unreasonable length. He indulged in no measured terms; and wherever his voice could reach or his printed invectives extend, his sufferings were before men. The portrait painters were said to be in league against the Majesty of high Art, and Phillips and Shee and others (he accuses them by name), to be afraid of giving his Dentatus a good position, lest historical painting, in the person of Mr. Haydon, should usurp the position which individual vanity has always given, and will continue to give, to the Lelys and Knellers of the day.

From this time forth, Mr. Haydon put his back to the wall, like his own Dentatus; and fought against the forty academicians with partial success, and against adversity, the enemy which overthrew him—poor fellow!—at the last. His ardent character and skill in his art obtained for him many friends. Wilkie was always on his way to see Haydon, or Haydon on his way to call on Wilkie. Never were men so much together who were so totally unlike:—Wilkie, all caution, circumspection, and deference; Haydon all incaution, obstinacy, and pride. Men wondered, at the time, wherein the fascination could consist; but the friendship went on—though Wilkie was *in* and *with* the Academy, and Haydon was *out* of the Academy, and *against* it. Wilkie went with Haydon to Devonshire, in 1809,—and Haydon went with Wilkie to Paris, in 1814. Their friendship, however, was of too contradictory a character not to be disturbed. Haydon fell into difficulties, and Wilkie stepped forward to assist him. Haydon thought he might have done a great deal more, and Wilkie thought he had done too much. An upbraiding letter from Haydon was the consequence,—and then the friendship ended in a mutual indifference. Thus hostile to the Academy, and not without cause, Mr. Haydon resolved thenceforth to rely upon the native vigour of his own genius, and see what he could accomplish *without* the Academy. He soon found friends. Sir George Beamont gave him a commission for a subject from Macbeth; his Judgment of Solomon was bought by Sir William Elford and Mr. Tingcomb for 700*l.*; his Alexander returning in Triumph, after having vanquished Bucephalus, found a purchaser, at 500 guineas, in the Earl of Egremont; and his Venus and Anchises was purchased for 200 guineas, by Lord De Tabley. Flushed with success, he again sought the notice of the Academy; renewed his application for admission to its honours—and stood, without a single vote in his favour, in two successive elections. He now grew violent. "For twenty-one years," he says, writing of the members of the Royal Academy, "there has not been an affection they have not lacerated—an ambition they have not thwarted—a hope they have not blasted—a calumny they have not propagated—a friendship they have not chilled—or a disposition to employ me they have not tampered with." There is no reading expressions like these (so earnest in their grief) without asking if something might not be done to simplify the rules of the Royal Academy, and make the mode of admission into its ranks and privileges less irksome to proud and sensitive spirits than it has hitherto been, and still continues to be.

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The success of the "Mock Election"—the work, he tells us, of four months—justified another attempt in the same line; and he commenced a second picture, called "Chairing the Members—a scene from the Mock Election." This he exhibited at the Bazaar in Bond Street, in 1829; and found a purchaser, at 300 guineas, in Mr. Francis, of Exeter. Another picture of the same period was his "Pharoah dismissing Moses, at the dead of night, after the Passover," bought, we believe, by Mr. Hunter, an East India merchant, for the sum of 300 guineas. "I gave, when very young," he has been heard to say, "early indications of a spirit inimical to the supremacy of portrait." But, his wants increasing, with his family, he took to portrait painting for a time, and advertised his price for a whole-length to be 150 guineas. People refused to sit, however, and his additions to the portrait branch of his art were few or none.

The Great Banquet at Guildhall, at the passing of the Reform Bill, was the next subject of magnitude that engaged Mr. Haydon's attention. He brooded over it for a long period of time—and made a sad jumble of a scene in itself a jumble. The perspective, we remember, was very bad. Another picture of the period was his, Napoleon musing at St. Helena; of which he painted, we believe, at least four copies—one for Sir Robert Peel, a second for the Duke of Devonshire, a third for the Duke of Sutherland, and the fourth for we forget whom. This is a suggestive picture: coarse in its execution, but well conceived. It has been engraved, and was popular as an engraving; but a second picture of the same character, The Duke on the Field of Waterloo, was a poor companion. His last works were, Curtius leaping into the Gulf, Uriel and Satan, and the pictures which formed his recent exhibition at the Egyptian Hall. He had been working at a picture of "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," on the morning of his death. We give a sketch from it.

Haydon's history is a sad lesson; and, properly told, will be of greater service to artists than his pictures can. He was too much of an enthusiast—too haughty—too vain—and too much like poor James Barry, to succeed. His treatment of Sir George Beaumont was foolish in the extreme.—Beaumont had given him a commission for a picture from "Macbeth," of a certain size, and for a certain position in his room. Haydon, then a young man, accepted the commission with thanks,—and began a picture three times the size appointed. Remonstrance was ineffectual. Genius knew no fetters—and wonders were to be wrought. When the work was done, great was Haydon's astonishment at finding that Beaumont was not delighted with him for exceeding his commission, and painting a picture for which his patron had no room. But peace to his faults! With more of care and less of enthusiasm, he might have achieved a reputation less likely to be impaired than the fame he fancied he had won from a future generation competent to understand the solid principles of his style. Forgotten, however, he cannot be. His "Lectures" will assist in securing his name; and if they are found insufficient, Wordsworth has helped him to an immortality.

THE CORONATION OF THE POPE.

We consider the present a favourable opportunity to give our readers a view of the procession across the area of the magnificent colonade in front of St. Peter's, on the occasion of the coronation of the present Pope, which has just come off at Rome. The spectacle, taken as a whole, was not equal to that of his predecessor, which is attributable to the very different character of Pius IX. from that of Gregory XVI. With a great disposition in favour of a gradual, but effectual, reform in the whole policy, social and political, of the Papal States, the present Pope evinces that constantly attendant *trait* of true genius, a modest and unassuming deportment, and appears to dislike all ostentation and parade. Certain formalities, however, have to be observed, and the dignity of the position requires some sacrifice of feeling, and the display of canonical grandeur on this occasion was still grand and imposing. Not the least effective part of the ceremony was the long procession of priests with bell, book, and candle, proceeding across the area of the colonade to the grand entrance of St. Peter's, and chaunting beneath the bright sky of Italy a solemn Te Deum in honour of "heaven's vicegerent on earth h assuming his throne and mitre. The reign of Pius IX., although" ushered in with so little worldly pomp, is expected to be one of the most remarkable in history, the dawn of civil liberty appearing to break upon the Roman states.

THE FIRE AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is one of the most interesting of the transatlantic colonies of Great Britain. It is nearer to us than any other part of the Continent of America, the distance between St. John's, the chief town, and the coast of Ireland being only 1650 miles. Its surface extent is about the same as the area of England and Wales, and the form is somewhat similar, approaching to that of a triangle. Its shores deeply indented by broad and deep bays, the inland, diversified by hills and numerous lakes, surrounded too by the sea, assimilate its geographical features still more nearly to those of England, and as naturally might be expected, its climate is characterised by the same vicissitudes as our own. The winter is severe and late from the frequent occurrence of large fields of ice on the way from the northern shores towards the south, covering the sea during the months of March, April, and May. This is the most disagreeable part of the year, but though exceeding cold, the atmosphere is clear and pure. Cultivation, from the circumstance of the long winters, has only been attempted on a limited scale, though along the valleys of several of the rivers, are large tracts of alluvial soil, that with little attention could be made to produce large crops of the hardier cereal tribes. The woods indigenous are those which indicate an alpine climate, but it may fairly be inferred that as agricultural progress is made, the same results upon the mean temperature of the island will be effected which have followed the advance of cultivation in Great Britain since the times of the Romans. Spruce, birch, and larch fir abound, but trees of any considerable size are only found along the banks of the rivers. On the east side of the island the port and town of St. John's is situated. It was the first settlement made after the discovery of the island by Cabot, Sir Humphry Gilbert, half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, having taken there 200 people to colonise the grant of 200 leagues round any point on the island he might choose to settle, which he obtained from Queen Elizabeth. Although this attempt was unsuccessful, and most of the emigrants returned home, the situation appears to have presented some convenient opportunities that induced a few to remain. This proved the germ of the capital of the island, the population of which had increased, in 1836, to the number of 18,926. Most of its importance in a commercial view the town of St John derives from the fishing carried on upon the great bank of Newfoundland, the products of which, from the year 1763 to the latest statistical returns, have increased, from the value of 2600*l.*, to that of 808,066*l.* So much more profitable appears the fishing trade, that nearly all the inhabitants are directly or indirectly engaged in it, and so little is the cultivation of their soil attended to, that they are nearly altogether dependent upon importation for their provisions. The town of St. John's is situated on the east side of the island. The harbour is safe, but the entrance is so narrow, that two ships can scarcely pass in safety. It is well sheltered on all sides by high rocks. The town runs along nearly the whole north side of the port, and consisted of one long street, into which debouched numerous narrow lanes. The government offices and other public buildings are well constructed, and the fortifications, if not extensive, are strong and effective.

Subscriptions for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers have already been commenced both in Liverpool and Manchester. In Liverpool, where the commercial connection with the colony is considerable, a very spirited effort has been made, and we believe the subscription already amounts to nearly a thousand pounds. A deputation from Liverpool waited on some of the principal merchants and manufacturers of Monchester on Monday last, but the weather was so wet, that little could be done on that day.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Railway Robberies.—*John Farr* alias *Farmer*, and *Mary Anne Newland*, were placed at the bar. It will be recollected that at the last session the prisoners were arraigned upon several indictments, the man being charged with stealing a quantity of luggage the property of different passengers travelling upon the South Eastern and Birmingham Railways; and the woman with receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The man pleaded guilty to four indictments; but owing to the woman being too ill to take her trial, her case was ordered to stand over to the present session, and the judgment upon the man was respited until the whole of the facts should be before the court. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Ballantine appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Clarkson defended the female prisoner. Mr. Clarkson, on the part of the female prisoner, said that having looked at the evidence he was of opinion that it would be impossible for him to struggle against a conviction, and with the permission of the court, the prisoner was anxious to retract her plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty to the indictment against her. He begged at the same time to state to the court that it appeared the parties had lived together as man and wife for a considerable time, and that she had evidently acted entirely under the man's influence and control. If the parties had been married, the law would have shielded her from the consequences of her conduct, and he trusted the court would take this circumstance into consideration in mitigation of the punishment. Mr. Bodkin said that after the course taken by the female prisoner he thought it ought to put the court in possession of the facts upon which the indictments had been preferred. The male prisoner had pleaded guilty to four indictments, charging him with stealing property from the Birmingham and the South Eastern Railways, and there was no doubt that he had been carrying on a systematic plan of plunder at the termini of the different railways. With regard to the woman the case was certainly very different, for it was very clear that she was no party to the original robbery, but merely allowed the other prisoner to bring the property to her house, where they both resided, and cohabited together, and this was the extent of her share in the transaction. In addition to this, she had certainly made some false statements to the officer, but her object was evidently merely to screen the other prisoner. Mr. Clarkson said, that in addition to what had been stated by Mr Bodkin, he begged to say that he was instructed to state that the female prisoner had borne a most excellent and respectable character until she unhappily became acquainted with the man at the bar. Mr. Bodkin said he thought it right to nform the court that, in addition to the charges he had referred to against the male prisoner, there was another indictment, charging him with a robbery at the Gravesend post office, but the attorney-general, who attended to conduct the prosecution, entered a *nolle prosequi* to that indictment, thinking it unnecessary to proceed with it after the prisoner had pleaded guilty to four other indictments. The common serjeant, in passing sentence upon the male prisoner, said that robberies of this description had become so frequent, that it was necessary for the protection of the directors and the proprietors of railways, and also for that of the public, that severe punishment should be inflicted upon all persons who were convicted of the offence. He then sentenced the male prisoner to be transported for three several periods of seven years, upon the three first indictments. With regard to the woman, he said, her case was very different, and she had evidently only been the tool of the other prisoner, and the sentence upon her, therefore, would be six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Forgery.—*George William Draper*, 23, a young man of respectable appearance, lately a clerk in her Majesty's Stationery Office, was indicted for uttering a forged cheque for 5*l.*, with intent to defraud. Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution; Mr. Clarkson defended the prisoner. The charge was clearly made out against the prisoner. He produced the cheque in question to a person named Walls, and asked him to give him change for it, and he did so; but upon the cheque being presented at Messrs. Currie, the bankers, it turned out to be a forgery. Mr. Clarkson, on behalf of the prisoner, said he could not hope to escape a conviction upon the evidence that had been proved against him, and he would only urge in mitigation that he was a very young man, and that he had held a respectable situation in the Stationery Officer of her Majesty, but in a moment of thoughtlessness he absented himself from the office for the purpose of going to Epsom races, and for this he was suspended and had ultimately lost his appointment, and he then committed this offence. He had previously borne a most excellent character, and no charge had ever been made against him until this time. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Forgery of Railway Scrip.—*John Bannister Falkner*, aged 44, and *Bentham Fabian*, aged 25, described as merchants, and who were remanded from the last session for feloniously forging and uttering certain railway scrip with intent to defraud Mr. Solomons and others, were now placed in the dock. Mr. Clarkson said he had to apply to their lordships to postpone the trial of the two defendants, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. Although the person was not examined before the lord mayor, he had given an undertaking to attend to give his evidence; he had been looked for, but he had not been seen about the court; under these circumstances the case could not be proceeded with. Mr. Baron Alderson: Does any gentleman appear for the defendants? Mr. Ballantine said he appeared for the defence; the defendants had been in Newgate ever since the 4th of last month, and were fully prepared to take their trials. He should, therefore, oppose the present application, unless the prosecutor would agree to admit them to bail. The material witness was a person whose name was mixed up in the transactions; and, from the indictment, he appeared to be as deeply implicated as the prisoners. Mr. Baron Alderson inquired if there was any objection to their being bailed? Mr. Clarkson said that if his lordship was of opinion that the prisoners should be admitted to bail, he would not oppose it. Mr. Baron Alderson then directed the two prisoners to be admitted to bail; themselves in the sum of 500*l.* each, and four sureties in 40*l.* each, and the usual notice to be given. The prisoners were then removed from the bar.

Bigamy.—*Thomas Connor* alias *O'Connor*, thirty-six, a person of gentlemanly appearance, was indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Mary Carr Burt, his wife being alive. Counsel, in stating the case for the prosecution, described it as being one of the most heartless description that had ever come to his notice. Evidence was then adduced to show that on the 11th April, 1839, the prisoner was married to Maria Twycross, at the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn, and that he married Mary Carr Burt at Marylebone Church, on the 27th June, 1843, at which church it was shown Maria Twycross, the first wife, was alive. Miss Mary Carr Burt, a very lady-like young woman, was then examined. She deposed that she knew the prisoner, and that the ceremony of marriage was performed between them in June, 1843. Before the marriage she had lived with the prisoner as his wife. When she first became acquainted with the prisoner, she was residing with a relative, and at his death he left her 2600*l.* in money, and 400*l.* worth of plate and furniture. The prisoner had the whole of this money and property. Cross-examined: They were together about three years. They did not live in an extravagant manner. The prisoner set up in business as a furrier in London, and they had a country house and kept two servants. Witness's sister had heard that the prisoner was a married man, and he was taxed with it, but denied that it was true. A woman who it was suspected was his wife was introduced to her, but to show that there was no truth in the supposition, this same woman was present at her marriage with the prisoner, and gave her away. She was not of age when she first lived with the prisoner, and the marriage did not take place till she was twenty-one, when she came into possession of her property. Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the prisoner, said he did not think his learned friend was quite justified in describing the present case as the most heartless that could be imagined; and although he could not deny that the conduct of the prisoner had been very bad, yet it appeared that he continued to live with the unfortunate young lady, and that the money she was entitled to had been expended for their joint support, and there was no proof that he had improperly squandered any portion of it. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Miss Burt was re-called, and in answer to questions put to her by the common serjeant, she said that part of the money was invested in the business, but it turned out unsuccessful, and the whole of the money was lost. The common serjeant asked if none of her money was left? Miss Burt replied that there was not a single shilling remaining. The common serjeant inquired what had become of the plate and furniture? Miss Burt replied that everything was gone. The furniture had been recently seized for a debt due by the prisoner. The common serjeant, in passing sentence, said that it had long been his opinion that the offence of bigamy had been too leniently dealt with. He knew of no crime that was the means of inflicting more misery upon its victim, and also upon society at large, and he had made up his mind to inflict the punishment of transportation in all cases where parties were convicted of it. There was nothing in the present case that could at all induce him to alter his opinion. The prisoner had obtained possession of the person of a young, innocent girl, he had been the means of squandering the whole of her property, and left her without a shilling, and in the most degraded position. Under these circumstances he felt it to be his duty to pass upon him a sentence of transportation for seven years.

LAW.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—Railway Deposits paid out of Court on Petition.—Doncaster and Wakefield to Leeds Railway, rejected, 49,500*l.*; Mr. Williams for the petition. Malton and Driffield Railway, passed, 18,108*l.*; Mr. Robson for the petition. Leeds, Wakefield, and Midland Junction, rejected, 30,000*l.*; Mr. Shadwell for the petition. Sheffield and Rotheram Branch, 1,750*l.*, rejected. Stour Valley, rejected, 61,000*l.*; Mr. Bacon for these two petitions. Boston, Newark, Sheffield, and Nottingham Railway, withdrawn, 3,250*l.*; Mr. Bethell for the petition.

Mitchell *v.* Ball.—Patent for Steel Pens.—Injunction dissolved.—Mr. Bethell and Mr. Metcalfe moved to dissolve an injunction granted in January last to restrain the defendant from making, using, or vending any pens manufactured according to the plaintiff's patent invention. The plaintiff, by his specification, claimed as his invention an improvement in making pens, the object of which was to avoid the inconvenience arising from pressing into penholders pens which did not fit the curvature in the penholder. The plaintiff had obviated this difficulty by making slits in the upper

or barrel part of the pen, with other openings or cuts laterally in each side so as to partly separate the barrel part of the pen from the nib part, the slits being so disposed that any alteration of the curvature of the barrel part, occasioned by the force of inserting and fixing that part in the holder, should not have any effect upon the curvature of the nib parts. In support of the motion to dissolve, it was contended that the plaintiff's invention was not new, but had always been used in making steel pens; and that the slits used in making the pens which the plaintiff complained of were for the purpose of adding elasticity to the nib, and not for the same purpose of the slits used by the plaintiff. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Cole, in support of the injunction, urged that the patent which had been granted to the plaintiff so long ago as November, 1842, was perfectly good, and that the defendant's pen was made in exact imitation of it, and was calculated to injure the plaintiff's trade very materially. The vice-chancellor's said it appeared to him that the plaintiff in his specification had endeavoured to explain his invention in a manner which he did not himself understand, but whatever might have been his intention, his honour did not think that what was really expressed, was at all similar to the pen made by the defendant. He should, therefore, dissolve the injunction, and give the plaintiff liberty to bring his action at law.

Court of Exchequer. — Wylde *v.* Hopkins. — Liability of Provisional Committeemen. — Important Case. — The plaintiff is a mapseller and engraver at Charing Cross, and the action was brought against the defendant as a member of the provisional committee of the Peterborough and Nottingham Junction Railway. It appeared that, last September, he had authorised one of the promoters of this project to insert his name in the list of committeemen as "John Douglass Hopkins, director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway." After his name was so inserted, Mr. Gridley, the attorney to the company, took the prospectus to the plaintiff's shop, and asked him whether he would consent to do the business of the company before the 30th of November, upon the responsibility of the gentlemen who composed the provisional committee. The plaintiff consented, and executed the order, which amounted to 1900*l.* The defendant never interfered in any other manner, but the project was abandoned for want of subscribers. Several of the committeemen then agreed to pay a fair proportion, so as to discharge their liabilities; and in that way they were enabled to pay the plaintiff 1000*l.*, reducing his demand to 900*l.*; however, the defendant refused to contribute anything, and the present action was brought to place him on the same footing as the others. Upon the cross-examination of Mr. Gridley, it was elicited that there was a "managing" as well as a "provisional" committee. Mr. Watson, who appeared for the defendant, insisted that this case was analogous to that of Low *v.* Wilson, in which Mr. Baron Parke intimated a strong opinion, that where there was a managing committee, he did not conceive the credit was given to the provisional committee. The lord chief baron said he did not at all dissent from the general principle suggested by the intimation made in the case referred to, but it was very much misapplied. A "provisional" committee should be liable, whether there was a "managing" committee or not; for, before the appointment of the latter, it was manifest that many expenses should be necessarily incurred. A managing committee was nothing more than the selection of a number of the provisional committee who were able and willing to give their personal attendance to superintend the conduct of the proceedings of the company, which might be thought more desirable than to have the affairs placed under the management of the body at large. It would therefore be most unfair that the managing committee, thus constituted, should exclusively be made responsible, instead of sharing their liability with the other committeemen, by whom they were appointed. The general committee, it was quite clear, to some extent, assumed the management of the company, and they should therefore be liable, at least for all reasonable preliminary expenses. In the present case, there was, however, very little doubt about the matter, because the prospectus (which said nothing whatever of a managing committee), containing the defendant's name amongst others, was taken to the plaintiff, and the work was done distinctly and expressly upon their credit. There being no dispute about the charges, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole sum claimed.

POLICE.

Bow Street. — An Aristocratic Offender. — An elegantly-attired young man, who gave the name of *William Simmonds,* but which was generally understood to be a fictitious name, was charged with having obstructed a police-constable in the execution of his duty. —The constable stated, that hearing screams in St. James Park, near Stafford Gate, at two o'clock in the morning, he went up and found the defendant indecently assaulting a woman. Ultimately the woman made her escape. Witness, seeing the prisoner was intoxicated, advised him to go home, which he did; but in a few minutes returned with two companions, when they all made use of very abusive language. Witness followed them along the Mall, and up the steps to the Duke of York's column. While he was there remonstrating with one of the party, the prisoner struck him a violent blow on the head with a stick. Witness seized him, and the sentry coming to his assistance, they succeeded in capturing the prisoner, whom they detained until another constable arrived. This evidence was corroborated by the sentry, and Mr. Jardine cross-examined both witnesses very closely.—The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, made a long statement, denying the assault. Mr. Jardine told him that he considered it a very bad case, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three weeks in the House of Correction.

Southwark.—Embezzlement. — *John Weeks,* wharf-clerk, in the employ of Mr. N. Pegg, coal merchant, Phœnix Wharf, Southwark, was brought up for re-examination, charged with embezzling various sums of money, the property of his employer.—The evidence, comprising three distinct charges against the prisoner, was briefly as follows: — It appeared the prisoner's duty was to receive orders, in his capacity of wharf clerk, also moneys, but he was precluded from any commission or profit arising out of the sale of coals. He had been eleven years in the employ of Mr. Pegg, and at the latter part of May it was discovered that he had been in the habit of disposing of his employer's coals, and receiving a larger sum per ton than he accounted for. The necessary evidence to prove the charge having been produced, the prisoner was committed, the magistrate at the same time accepting bail for his appearance, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

Marriage Fees at Camberwell. — A few weeks since an inhabitant of Camberwell complained that an overcharge had been demanded and paid by him to the clerk of Camberwell church, for the solemnisation of a marriage ceremony performed there. The applicant had paid 10*s.* to the clergyman who officiated, and 2*s.* to the clerk, but a further demand was made of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for church fees. This demand was satisfied at the time, but doubts having been entertained respecting its legality, an application had been made for the latter amount which was refused. The clerk now attended to meet the charge, and in the course of his examination said, that the marriage in question was by license, and not by banns, which caused the difference of expense. The complainant, however, considered that an imposition had been practised, and he justified the accusation by stating that he had been married twice before, and that such a demand as 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* church fees was not made upon him on either of the occasions.—Mr. Cottingham said that in his opinion the clerk had given a satisfactory explanation of the matter, and one which he thought ought to satisfy complainant. That even were such a charge to be preferred before a jury, he was confident that the person who made the complaint would not obtain the redress he anticipated; that in fact no jury would decide against the clerk, and make him refund the money he had already received. The complainant said that notwithstanding what was said on the subject, he still considered the demand of what was termed the church fees of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, after he had paid the 10*s.* to the clergyman and the 2*s.* 6*d.* fee to the clerk, was an illegal demand, and that he would assuredly take further proceedings against the party of whom he complained.

The sum paid by the Society of Friends this year, under distraint, and in obedience to Ecclesiastical demands, amounts to 9000*l.*, which they, as usual, protest against.

SURREY SESSIONS.

Temptations to Dishonesty by Tradesmen. — Juvenile Offenders. — On Monday the adjourned sessions commenced at the court house, Newington. The cases tried in the course of the day were unimportant, and the grand jury having concluded their business, entered the court, and made a presentment, in the course of which they expressed their regret that tradesmen were permitted to exhibit their goods outside their shops, thereby affording, not only the dishonestly inclined, but also the unfortunate and destitute beings who crowded the thoroughfares, to possess themselves of articles which were placed in such exposed situations, and held out such an allurement to them to become dishonest. The grand jury also expressed their dissent to the practice of police magistrates committing for trial boys of tender age on petty charges of felony, instead of summarily disposing of such cases themselves, and committing the offenders at once to gaol, a practice which would save expense and trouble, and at the same time be attended with equally beneficial effects in the reformation of such persons. The presentment concluded by describing that the grand jury also lamented that they were compelled to ignore the bills of indictment against the occupiers of three houses of an infamous description in the Lambeth Road, and that it was owing to the absence of the necessary evidence to substantiate the charges against the defendants. The chairman, in reference to the remarks in the presentment, said that he fully coincided with the grand jury as to the impropriety of tradesmen exhibiting their goods in the situation described; but the practice, it appeared, had become so general that it would be found a difficult matter to put it down. He (the chairman), however, made a point of refusing the expenses to prosecutors who it was proved exhibited their goods in such a manner outside their shops, so as to excite the cupidity of those inclined to be dishonest. With respect to magistrates committing for trial juvenile offenders, they had in most cases no other alternative left, having probably on many occasions previously tried the effects of summary punishment on these persons, but with no beneficial results. However, this was a question which required much deliberation before any just decision could be come to on the point. The chairman added that he also regretted the grand jury were compelled to ignore the bills against the occupiers of the three houses in the Lambeth Road, against which he understood a number of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood had complained, and not without reason. As, however, the evidence was defective, the grand jury had no other alternative, and he added that the inhabitants ought to be particular in getting up such evidence against the parties as would insure their conviction, and put a stop to such a nuisance.

MURDER AT KINETON, WARWICKSHIRE.

Another murder, which is involved in equally as much mystery as that which occurred at Berkeswell, in this county, some months ago, was reported at Leamington on Monday, as having been committed close to Kineton, a market town lying between Banbury and Stratford-upon-Avon. The deceased, William Chater, was well-known — being an unmarried blacksmith and machine maker, aged 53, residing at Combrook, near Kineton, with a decrepit mother of above 80, who had been confined to her bed for the past 10 years. An inquest upon the body was taken on Monday, at Kineton. Chater came to Kineton about the middle of the day on the previous Wednesday; made some trifling purchases at some of the shops, and afterwards joined a party of Odd Fellows drinking at the Rose and Crown, in that place. He left there about half-past nine, much the worse for liquor, but intending to go home. Between eleven and twelve, the son of Martin Wisdom, a carrier from Kineton to Birmingham, who was going to meet his father's return cart, found deceased, Chater, lying by the road side, but as he had been drinking with him in the course of the day, he considered the deceased was intoxicated, and left him until he returned with his father about two the next morning; and finding him still lying there, both father and son examined and found him insensible and speechless, bleeding profusely from the mouth, and much injured about the head. They gave an instant alarm at Kineton, by calling up the constable (Bawcott) and Mr. Brown, the surgeon, who, finding Chater so seriously injured, had him conveyed speedily to the Rose and Crown, where he continued insensible until his decease on Friday morning. Mr. Brown gave it as his opinion, that the injuries deceased had received must have been caused by a severe blow with some heavy blunt instrument; it was, he added, quite impossible they could have been caused by a fall, nor in any way could the deceased have inflicted them himself. Portions of the skull, which had been forced into the brain by the blow, were produced to the jury. The hat and coat of Chater were produced by the constable; the left side of the coat was dirty, as if from a fall; the injuries the deceased had received were chiefly on the right side. Three halfpence was found in his pocket, and an empty purse, also some soap, it has since been proved he bought at Kineton. A parcel containing coffee was burst, and most of it spilt around the spot whereon he was lying; also a piece of deal wood, which he took with him from the same place, was lying by him, and his stick, which was broken. The jury returned a verdict — "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The deceased is supposed to have had little or no money about him, no watch, or other valuables. Three shillings and sixpence is the sum said to have been in his possession when he left his home at Combrook in the morning, and this was proved to have been nearly all spent in Kineton, therefore, if the object of the villains was plunder, they must have been disappointed.

Awful Preparations for her Majesty.—A provincial paper, speaking of her Majesty's intended visit to Brighton, states, "that preparations are now being made for her reception, and that several tradesmen have received orders to be *immediately executed!*"

FINE ARTS.

MR. BUCHANAN'S COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

The sale of the fine collection of pictures by the old masters, the property of Mr. W. Buchanan, took place on Monday, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson. The collection consisted of sixty-seven subjects, mostly of gallery size, of which the following were considered the finest specimens, and were eagerly competed for: — Christ curing the Blind, by Ludovico Caracci, and its companion, Christ raising the Widow's Son, by Agostino Caracci, were sold for 4000 guineas. These splendid pictures were painted for the Giustiniani palace at Rome, where they remained until 1806, when they were purchased for a large sum by Lucien Bonaparte; they were subsequently sold by him to the ex-Queen of Etruria, from whose son, the Duke of Lucca, Mr. Buchanan purchased them. The *Noli me Tangere,* of Frederico Baroccio, well known throughout Europe, from the engraving by Raphael Morghen, sold for 560 guineas. The portrait of Justus Lipsius, painted by Rembrandt in 1644, the same year in which he painted his celebrated picture of the Syndics at Amsterdam, and the best period of the master, sold for 700 guineas. The Massacre of the Innocents, painted by Nicholas Poussin, for the Borghese palace at Rome, and subsequently in Lucien Bonaparte's collection, sold for 320 guineas. The Return from Egypt, painted by P. P. Rubens for the Jesuits' church at Antwerp, and one of the few pictures that escaped the fire by lightning, which destroyed the roof of that church, sold for 360 guineas. This picture was formerly in the possession of M. Danoot, banker, at Brussels, at whose sale it fetched 20,000 francs. St. John and the Lamb, a small picture by Murillo, recently brought from Spain, fetched 240 guineas; and another by the same master, painted for the Franciscan convent at Seville, representing monks visiting Pope Gregory IX., 285 guineas. An Italian landscape, full of character, painted by Nicholas Bercham for Sir Kenelm Digby, a well-known patron of fine arts in the time of Charles I., sold for 420 guineas. The portrait of Madame Jacondi, of Florence, by Leonardo da Vinci, formerly in the collection of Sir T. Baring, and well known in this country as Leonardo's Flora, sold for 640 guineas. The Holy Family, with Elizabeth and St. John, a beautiful composition, painted *à tempera* by Bernadino Luini, and formerly in the Zanini Collection at Milan, sold for 510 guineas. Early Morning, a fine landscape by Gainsborough, 360 guineas. An Interior, by Adrian Ostade, with two groups of card players and smokers, 560 guineas. La Vierga aux Roses, the well-known picture by Titian, formerly in the collection of Mr. W. Y. Ottley, and purchased by him in Italy, whilst the French army was at Rome, 240 guineas. An Alpine pass, with figures and cattle by Nicholas Bercham, 330 guineas. A Bouquet of Flowers, finely painted by Jan Van Huysum, 145 guineas. A portrait, by Titian, of Henry III. of France, at the time of his visit to Venice, 140 guineas. St. Nicholas Day, by Jan Steen, formerly in the collection of Mr. Walsh Porter, sold for 190 guineas. The other pictures fetched equally high prices.

LITERATURE.

The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil. F. P. Palmer and Alfred Crowquill. How.

Another of those valuable illustrated works that are every day rendering popular the more abstruse or refined studies. Two gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work they had undertaken, stroll together through some of the midland counties of England, so rich with memorials and relics of times gone by. Embued with a true spirit of enjoyment for such scenes and localities, we have collected in this volume the results of their tour; Palmer representing the pen, and his companion, the well-known Crowquill, supplying the pencil. It was a labour of love. This is evident in every page crowded with ingenious speculations or innocent adventures, told in the language of truthful simplicity, and made admirably effective by the graphic illustrations of our friend Crowquill. In this prime of summer time, we recommend strongly to tourists this interesting compendium of all remarkable places and objects worthy of attention. The midland districts of England deserve more frequent visits than the home-traveller has hitherto vouchsafed. Mr. Palmer is evidently a jovial companion, with as thorough a relish of the good things of time present, as he has for those of times gone by; and *bits* charming to the eye of the antiquary are jotted down by Alfred Crowquill with force, good taste, and spirit. Tombs, door ornaments, pew corners, doorways, locks, fonts, crosses, and other small morsels of former days, which more ambitious antiquaries have passed by as unworthy of notice, are preserved in this book, with picturesque gables, remarkable houses, and ruins noticeable for beauty, or memorable for some deed or character associated with their history. Here and there we have a ballad, sometimes quoted, oftener original, the novelties being due to Mr. Palmer, who has a ready pen and much humour and scholarship to make it welcome. He has just such an eye for an old inscription as an epicure has for a piece of blue mould in a Stilton cheese, and dishes it up for us with all the *gout* in the world, in good old English style, in order that by its transfer to his pages from some crumbling tombstone, or time-stained church porch, it may lose as little as possible of the look that antiquaries love. A few of the cuts will be found in the next page, and we here append a few descriptive extracts: —

WAYLAND SMITH'S CAVE.

The curious place called "Wayland Smith" by the Berkshire people, is a cromlech of Sarsden stone (siliceous grit), westward of Uffingdon Castle, near the "Ridgeway," leading over the Downs. It is believed to have been the burial-place of Bacseg, a Danish general, slain at Ashdown, A.D. 871. It has been immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in his dramatic novel of "Kenilworth." Every reader remembers, without hesitation, the scene and the dialogue with Tressilian, Wayland, and Flibbertigibbet, at the ancient place. It is hidden from the wayfarer upon the common road by a circular cluster of graceful fir trees, upon the mossy turf in the centre of which the rude stones are lying mostly dislocated from their original adaptations. The truth is, there neither exists, nor ever was there, a cave at this situation. It appears to me there once stood four altar-cairns, placed crucially, connected by trifling walls of stone. In this enclosure the priests might have officiated, the people remaining without the boundary, whilst they offered sacrifices, or libations of imaginary savour, to the manes of their Scandinavian ancestry and recent heroes. The altar portions are made by a huge flat stone being superimposed horizontally upon three other dense flat stones, placed edgewise, on three sides of an imaginary square. One of these cairns alone remains perfect; the one depicted, and generally known as "Wayland's Cave," and visited, therefore, in the summer time by spectacled cronies and pic-nic juveniles from the neighbourhoods around. I think, too, the name "Wieland" would more directly refer to the Saxon origin than the name generally used.

THE BLOWING STONE.

About two miles from Uffingdon, S.E., at a place called Kingston Lisle, there is a singular Sarsden stone, a huge block supported against a wide-spreading tree, at the front of the porch to a small tavern. This is the notable "Blowing Stone," and as great a curiosity to the natives as to ourselves, and other pundits, who at Oxford directed us to shape our pilgrimage thither. Upon week days the "lion" is generally exhibited upon payment of a small fee. The peculiarity of the shapeless mass lies in this. Many of the Sarsden stones are tunnelled throughout with narrow cylindrical passages, as if softer material had crumbled and escaped soon after their first condensation from the native deposit, and the "Blowing Stone" is probably so perforated in an angular or in a cochlear direction. The aperture to the mouth-piece is closed with a wooden trap upon rude hinges. This is fastened with a padlock and chain. The exhibitor pompously blows into the aperture as into a horn, and, by a clever adaptation of the lips, a terrible sound may be produced from the interior. The landlord of the inn made great difficulty about permitting us to have a "blow" upon the Sabbath day, "because," said he, "it do so tease the squire at Kingston Hall" (which is three-quarters of a mile from the stone). However, as he perceived we were odd folk, and that we had a sketch of the Berkshire wonder, upon the exchange of our silver key for his iron one, we had liberty to unfasten the lid. With slight exertion, and some patience, I succeeded in producing the reverberation. For once in my existence I astonished myself. The noise was like the bellowing of a behemoth, or the snorting of a megatherium. The note re-echoed from the surrounding hills, and moaned in the adjoining woodland, and had it not been for the repetition upon a second and third trial, I should have believed I had been the dupe of a concealed ophecleidist. The noise drew all the Sunday company out of the ale-house. The host seemed uncomfortable, and we retreated, the lubbers looking after our trail wrathfully and gloomily, as if we had committed a sacrilege.

A MODERN DIOGENES.

As you leave Farringdon for the country, there is a curious habitation of an eccentric Briton of later times to be examined upon the side of the thoroughfare. We have sketched it by way of an amusing illustration to our "Wanderings." We learned that it is tenanted by a stubborn democrat, who, desirous to avoid the assessments, &c., to which others are compelled to submit, purchased a huge tun, or barrel, at the sale of effects of a grand distillery. This he placed upon wheels, and by continually shifting ground, he opposes any attempt to regulate his just contributions. In fact, it is a wooden tower, furnished with windows and stories aloft, and there the modern Diogenes plies his trade, and mocks the apparition of the red book and the gentlemen of the pendant ink-bottle.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, OXFORD.

The little Hospital of St. Bartholomew was first in our visitations. The chapel is closed, and serves to enshrine all such lumber as the people at the farm chose to throw into it. In the first volume of that lively book the "Oxoniana," at p. 191., is the following notice: — St. Bartholomew's Hospital. About half a mile eastward of this city was the little Hospital of St. Bartholomew, as ancient as the reign as Henry I., and probably founded by that prince when he built his palace at Beaumont (in Oxford). It consisted, formerly, of a master, who was a priest, two healthful brethren, six infirm or leprous brethren, and a clerk. It being of royal foundation, Edward III. gave it, in 1328, to Oriel College, on condition that they maintained in it "a chaplain and eight poor brothers" I believe that the endowment is now used for "richer and clerical brothers," whose leprosy is less hideous in the sight of the world than the loathsome disease of poverty. The "poor brothers" of St. Bartholomew, like the patron saint, are pretty well "skinned!" There is a history that pilgrims once frequented this chapel to behold the "Skin of St. Bartholomew," which was here preserved as an invaluable relic. I cannot find any reference to this which indicates the veracity of the statement in the "Acta Sanctorum," or other books I have diligently searched, which usually conclude the biography with mention of those places where the relics are, or have been, venerated. I am inclined to believe that the object displayed was a mere representation of the original—a piece of pious fancy work, exhibited very likely upon the anniversary day, or carried in procession to remind people of the mode of martyrdom.

TOMB OF CHAUCER'S GRAND-DAUGHTER.

Ewelme Church is worth a ten days' journey to any one who has the slightest fondness for architectural symmetery and beauty, as manifested in the ecclesiastical form. We earnestly recommend the studious to peruse the brief description given in Skelton's "Antiquities of the County of Oxford," which, with the accompanying illustrations, will at the least give some faint idea of the interest attached to the venerable originals. Here lie buried members of the illustrious families De-la-Pole, Chaucer, Howard, Norris, and Vernon; and in the south-west part of the churchyard are capacious monuments over the descendants of Sir Matthew Hale. "Although," says Skelton, speaking of Ewelme, "this church is in other respects very far superior to other parish churches in general, it has still derived much additional reputation from the two famous monuments which it contains, the first being that of the Duchess of Suffolk, the second that of Thomas Chaucer. The former is hardly surpassed in beauty, and certainly not in the extreme excellence of its preservation, by any monument in England; the latter, from its numerous quarterings, has been an object of curiosity to the most accurate inquirers in heraldry." Again; speaking more particularly of the former, "on the altar-tomb of Gothic character, lies the effigy of the Duchess of Suffolk, habited in a tunic surcoat, veil, and wimple, with a coronet on her head, and a garter round her left arm. This is one of the three known examples of female sepulchral effigies decorated with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Her head reclines on a cushion supported by four winged angels, beyond which is a rich canopy, and at her feet is a lion. On the sides of the monument are angels robed and plumed, bearing shields charged with the arms of De-la-Pope, and Rouet, and Chaucer, which are variously quartered and arranged." Under these figures you see, through eight double arches, a ghastly emaciation—a figure of the half-naked body of the same lady in her winding-cloth.

The Chronicles of Clovernook, with some Account of the Hermit of Bellyfulle. By Douglas Jerrold. Bradbury and Evans.

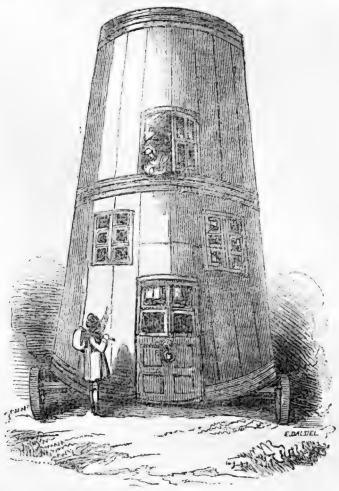
The Germans, who are fond of philosophising and refining upon the most minute branches of thought and literature, erected *irony* into a school, into which they drew Rabelais as an eminent professor of the art, and Tiek, Heine, and the Lessings as its modern masters.

ALICE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, CHAUCER'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

All these authors wrapped their strong political sentiments in such veils of fancy and fiction (more or less transparent) as made them seem to say the reverse of what they intended should be understood, and were therefore effectual wielders of the sharp and powerful weapon, irony. Another more subtle, more polished, and therefore more nearly perfect master of the school is Douglas Jerrold.

REMAINS OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

In all his works Jerrold breaks a lance against the dragon, humbug. Take any shape he will, this monster is sure to be detected by the sharp eye and pierced by the pointed weapon wielded by Douglas Jerrold. In the hands of the French Rabelais this irony was a club dealing heavy, broad, death-dealing blows; in the hands of the English Rabelais, Douglas Jerrold, it is a delicate weapon, sharpened up to the finest point, never missing its aim, but penetrating its just victims with the kindly benevolence of pity, or the deeper stings of honest indignation.



MODERN DIOGENES.

The Chronicles of Clovernook is Jerrold's masterpiece. It is more subtle, more broadly humorous, in some passages, more refinedly witty in others, than any single work which has hitherto been issued from his clear and imaginative brain. Clovernook is a sort of modern Utopia to which the author accidentally travels, and finds himself hospitably entertained by the Hermit of Clovernook, who initiates him into the manners and customs, and the scenic beauties of the happy "nook;" dropping pearls of wisdom in rich parentheses:—

"And now, sir," continues the Hermit, "let me show you Clovernook and its population. Place these upon your nose, and look about you." With this, the Hermit gave us a pair of spectacles. The glasses were in a frame of heavy brass-work, curiously overwrought with strange, odd marks. Looking at them, we asked, "What may these denote?"

"I cannot tell," answered the Hermit. "They were the work of a Portuguese philosopher. The Inquisition found a gallantee-show in his house, and burnt him for a wizard. I bought the spectacles of his widow: she was blind, or, I take it, had never sold them. You will find them curious glasses."

Marvellous, in truth! Putting them on, the whole of the village was brought in wonderful distinctness to us. Though Gossip Hill was of exceeding height, and at least two miles distant from Clovernook, yet so strong was the power of the spectacles, that we could distinguish the white throats of the young martens thrust from the nests built beneath the cottage eaves; could see the tints of the houseleek on the cottage roofs, the colours and small threads of lichen on the church tower. "Wonderful—wonderful!" we cried.

"They are good glasses," said the Hermit—"very good. I have sat here, and looked through them so often, that I know every flaw and weather-stain on every roof and wall. Yet, some eyes they will not suit. Can you see the hour by the church clock?"

"The hour!" we cried. "Nay, we can see a fly upon the minute hand."

"What is the fly about?" asked the Hermit musingly.

"Nothing," we answered. "It is motionless."

"And the hand moves towards the hour? Is the fly still there?" asked the sage.

"Still there," said we.

"And still idle! Ha, my son," and the Hermit sighed, "how many of us are no other than lazy flies on the hand of time? What other thing do you see?"

"A pair of daws. One of them has just flown up with stolen goods in its beak."

"The wicked one!" said the Hermit with a laugh. "Robs poor villagers, and yet lives in a church. They are old sinners, sir, those daws; I know them. They'd take tithe of wool from a day-old lamb, and the one chicken from a widow's one hen. Yet there they haunt and roost in their grave black, and bring scandal upon our dear old church by the rapacity of their ways." And then the Hermit smiled, and was silent. After a pause he asked, "What think you of our church of Clovernook?"

"Very beautiful," said we, "in its sweet simplicity;" for the doors were open, and we could see the whole interior of the building. "It looks the abode of peace and truth."

"Ay, it does, sir."

The surplice question is thus admirably parabled:—

"Yet there is an old legend that in former times there was fierce strife in that little church. The quarrel is known as the schism of the Blue and Black. It was thus, sir:—The parson died; and when another parson was to be chosen, many of the congregation declared they would give ear to no preacher whose eyes were not blue. No grace could flow from a pastor with black eyes. Other of the people were as resolute on the contrary. They held blue eyes to be heretical, unbelieving, and typical of burning sulphur: hence, they would have black eyes in the parson, and none other."

"And how," we asked, "was the dispute accommodated?"

"In this wise: as neither party would give way, two persons were chosen. When Blue Eyes preached in the morning, Black Eyes held forth in the afternoon. Thus both congregations were equally satisfied, and let us hope it, equally blessed."

"Do you believe this foolish tale?" we asked.

"There are people who call it fabulous—the gossip of fiction. I cannot say what happened in Clovernook, but I will tell you what I once saw in the land of the Mogul. There, sir, there were certain bonzes or priests, who, like the twirling dervises you may have heard of, were wont to show their devotion by spinning like tops, in white gowns. Suddenly there came other dervises, who spun in black gowns; then others came, who spun in yellow raiment; others in scarlet; others in purple. And every colour had its champions and apostles; and there were many foul words, and a little foul play, exchanged among them. The tumult convulsed the land—every party vowing to fight to the death for the one colour. When I left the country, it was torn to pieces by the separate factions of the separate coloured gowns. After some years I returned, and found the whole land in peace; and how, sir, think you, was amity restored? A great man, a man of genius and benevolence—arose, and he combined all the opposite colours into one steadfast, admiring body of himself; for he, looking upon any colour as of no matter, if the twirling were good—if the spinning were sincere—he, the meek and easy man, spun in something very like a harlequin's jacket."

"A pagan philosopher," said we.

"There was some thought, some suggestive wisdom, in this harlequin humour. The light that blesses us, is poured upon us in one white stream from the everlasting fount; and yet it is a light of many colours. Alas, my son!" cried the sage, "what a place would this be, if the many-coloured creeds of this world did not, by Almighty goodness, make the white light of the world to come!"

The Hermit paused, and we continued to survey the interior of the church. "Beautifully simple," said we; "no stained glass; no gold-fringed, gold-tasselled pulpit cushion; and no pews."

"Why, no," said the Hermit, "no pews. In your world, I have puzzled myself to think what kind of place your stickling pew-holders must paint to themselves when they imagine heaven? A place with pews? With a better sort of vel-

THE HERMIT OF BELLYFULLE.

THE BLOWING STONE.

WAYLAND SMITH'S CAVE.

vet—softer seats—more harmonious hinges to the doors—white, cloud-like hassocks?"

"They can have no such thoughts," cried we.

"Why not?" asked the Hermit briskly. "Nay, they must. What *is*, or should be, a church to the mind of the worshipper, but as the porch to eternity; wherein he stands pondering the terrible mystery within him: a place set apart from the sordid cares and crimes of the world, where, shaking the dust from his soul, he hopes, fears, dreads, prays for an angelic change? He is at the outer door of the dread Future; and shall he there whine like a canting beggarman at the threshold? Tell lies of sores and wretchedness? shall he call himself a worm, yet, in the pride of his maggot heart, enshrine himself in a cabinet, shrinking from the neighbourhood of brother crawlers? Think you," said the Hermit, "that men will rise in pews? I fear me not."

The book is small in size, and in quantity of print; but a work more suggestive of wholesome and inspiring reflections than the "Chronicles of Clovernook" has not been issued from the press. We conclude by a quaint description of the Hermit of Bellyfulle:—

The Hermit appeared between fifty and sixty—nearer sixty. He would have looked tall, but for his breadth of shoulder and bow of belly. His arms were short, thick, and sinewy; with a fist that might have throttled a wild boar or a keen attorney. Altogether he was a massive lump of a man, hard and active. His face was big and round, with a rich larder look about it. His wide, red cheeks were here and there jewelled with good living. As gems are said by some to be no more than a congelation of the rarest essences attracted and distilled from mother earth, so were the living rubies burning in the cheeks of the Hermit, the hardened, incarnated juices of the deer of the forest—the volatile spirits of the vine. The Hermit had no nose; none, ladies, none. There was a little knob of flesh, like a small mushroom, dipt in wine, which made its unobtrusive way between the good man's cheeks, and through which he has been known to sneeze: but impudence itself could not call that piece of flesh a nose. The Hermit's mouth had all the capacity of large benevolence; large and wide, like an old pocket. There seemed a heavy unctuousness about the lower lip; a weight and drooping from very mellowness—like a ripe peach, cracking in the sun. His teeth—but that he had lost one, as we afterwards learned, in active service on a Strasburg ham—were regular as a line of infantry, and no less dangerous. His forehead was large: his black hair waning into grey, save that one lock which grew like the forelock of old Time, was raven still. His eyes were small, and so deep in his head, no man ever saw the whites of them: there they were, like black beads sunk in scarlet flesh. Such is the poor, weak picture of the glorious living face: and then every bit of it shone, as though it had been smeared with sacrificial fat. The Hermit's voice was deep and clear; and he had a sweet, heart-warming chuckle, which came like wine gurgling from a flask. The very pope of hermits was the Hermit of Bellyfulle.

LUKE HANSARD, ESQ.

DEATH OF SIR NICHOLAS TINDAL.

The tidings of the death of Sir Nicholas Tindal, which took place on Monday, deeply shocked the court over which he had long presided, and brought its sittings abruptly to a close, will be deeply felt by all who revere the pure administration of justice. Few judges who have died in our remembrance have left us so much to admire, and none so much to love. More distinguished, when an advocate, by the depth of his learning and the cogency of his arguments, than by the brilliancy of his declamation; more adapted for the work of convincing the court, than of persuading or dazzling a jury; he brought to the judgment-seat a mind more unruffled by passion, a nature less disturbed by the vehemence of advocacy, than eminent judges who have passed many years in the achievement of great nisi prius success have been able to preserve. In this aptitude for the judicial office he resembled the late Lord Tenterden; like him a pleader and a scholar, with less vigour perhaps of legal intellect, but with an amenity and sweetness of disposition which rendered authority charming, and which the late Chief Justice of the King's Bench did not care to cherish. Like Lord Tenterden, he was deeply grounded in the principles of commercial law, and felicitous in applying them to the varying aspects of busy life; and if he did not so largely expand our unwritten code by new application of its principles to the exigencies of the times, he illumined the doctrines established by others with the clearest exposition, and adorned them with unrivalled grace of style. The distinctness of his perceptions gave to the language of his judgments, when pronounced without more consideration than the press of the argument allowed, a precision and an elegance which even the long deliberation and jealous art of Lord Stowell could not improve. In mere correctness Lord Tenterden's language might be equal to Tindal's; but it fell short in the happy selection of words, and in the pellucid beauty of arrangement, to which it was a luxury to listen.

Nicholas Connyngham Tindal was born at Chelmsford, Essex, in 1776. He was, according to one account, the son of an attorney; another version of his story represents him as the descendant of an old Essex family. In the year 1795 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1799, and that of M.A. in 1802. In 1801 he obtained a fellowship, which he retained till his marriage in 1819. He was eighth on the list of wranglers, and senior medalist. After taking his degree Tindal came to London and commenced keeping his terms. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1809, and joined the northern circuit. He obtained at an early period of his career a high reputation among the profession as a special pleader, and rose, soon after he was called to the bar, to a respectable business as a chamber counsel. His want of rhetorical talent kept him from acquiring an extensive practice in the courts, and he thus continued for a considerable time comparatively unknown to the general public. The first opportunity he had of displaying to advantage his professional skill and acquirements was on the trial of Queen Caroline.

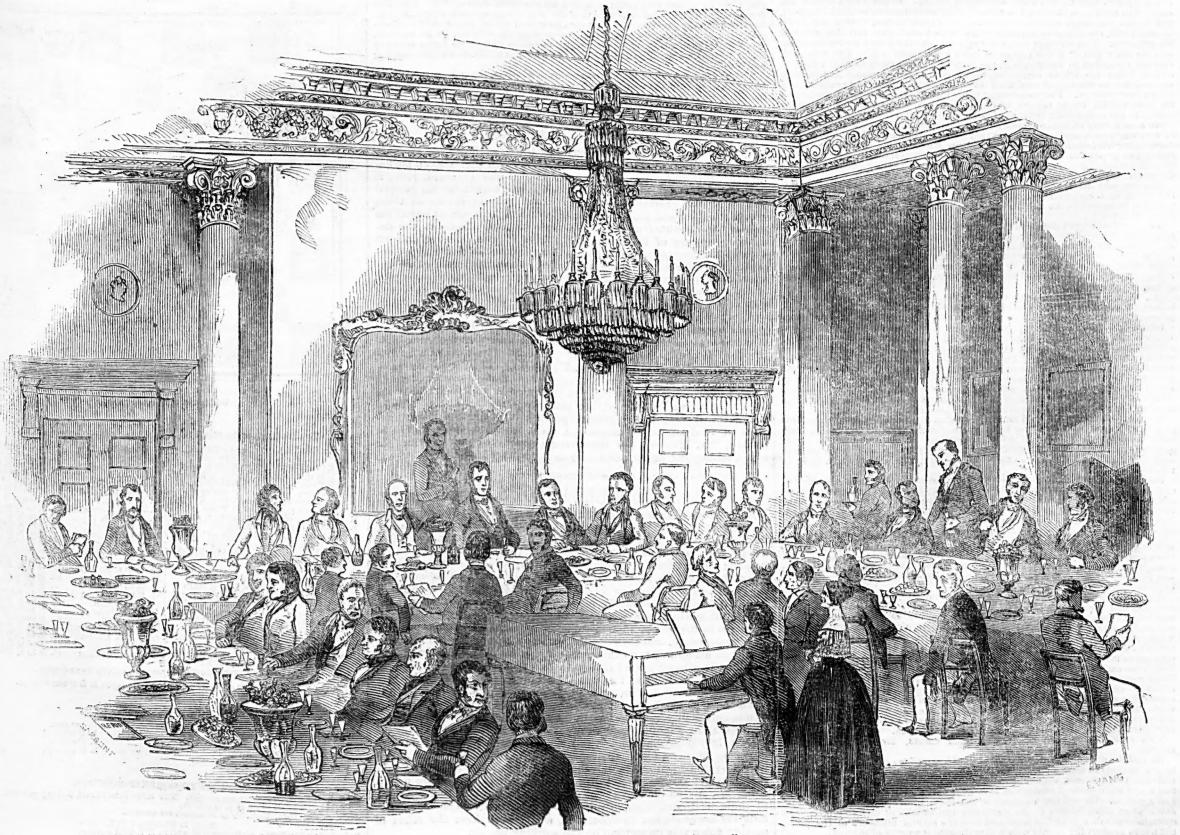
From that time Tindal was marked for promotion by the Liverpool government. He was brought into Parliament for the Wigtown (Scotland) burghs in March, 1824; appointed solicitor-general in 1826; and adhering to the fortunes of Mr. Canning in 1827, he was, although his claims to the attorney-generalship were waived in favour of Sir James Scarlett, chosen representative for the university of Cambridge, to fill the vacancy left by Lord Lyndhurst's promotion to the peerage. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal made no great figure in the House of Commons. His Arrest and Mesne Process Act, his support of the Consolidated Bankruptcy Act, introduced with the sanction of Lord Eldon, and a bill for improving the law relating to debts under 15*l.* are almost the only records of his parliamentary career. In 1829, when Sir Charles Wetherell threw up the appointment of attorney-general, it was felt that Sir N. Tindal could not, consistently with self-respect, allow his claims to the office to be passed over a second time. But it was also felt that in the then temper of the universities it was certain he would not be re-elected for Cambridge. A negotiation was therefore opened with Sir W. D. Best. The chief justice of the Common Pleas retired with a peerage, a pension of 3750*l.*, and the appointment of deputy speaker to the House of Lords. This last arrangement in Lord Wynford's favour excited a strong sensation at the time, and was cancelled by the Grey ministry in 1830. Sir N. C. Tindal was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas on the retirement of Lord Wynford in June, 1829. We have heard (the circumstance is only worth mentioning as a curious incident) that a bill of exceptions was tendered to Sir N. Tindal the first day he sat as chief justice. It is said to have been received with the utmost suavity. His subsequent career will best be read in his admirable judgments, which begin in 6th Bingham, and run through all the other reports. He presided at the trials of the Bristol rioters, of Frost and his associates, and preserved in these and other political trials a dignified impartiality, not always maintained by English judges on such occasions. His high talents and constant urbanity were appreciated by the bar. The late chief justice had an attack of illness about ten days ago, during the hearing of an Irish appeal. On reaching his home he was seized with paralysis in the left leg. He was advised to try sea bathing, and for that purpose removed to Folkstone, where he expired about half-past seven on the evening of Monday last. His wife (a daughter of the late Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N.), whom he married in 1819, died about twenty-two years ago, leaving him seven children. Three of them, Captain Tindal, Mr. Tindal, barrister, and Mrs. Bosanquet, were in attendance when he expired. His remains have been removed to the family residence in Bedford Square.

SIR NICHOLAS TINDAL.

THE ALLEGED LUNATICS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

"For the protection of the British subject from unjust confinement on the grounds of mental derangement, for the redress of persons so confined, and the protection of lunatic patients from cruel and improper treatment."

The foundation festival of this institution was celebrated on Tues-



DINNER OF THE "ALLEGED LUNATICS' FRIEND SOCIETY."

day last at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. At half-past six Luke James Hansard, Esq., a gentleman well known and honoured for his philanthropy, took the chair, supported by several vice-president and other gentlemen, amongst whom may be named B. B. Cabbell, Esq., J. W. Gilbart, Esq., J. T. Perceval, Esq., Henry F. Richardson, Esq. (the honorary solicitor), William Jerdan, Esq., &c. &c. About seventy gentlemen were present. We give a portrait of the excellent chairman, and previous to our report of the proceedings of this festival, we beg to call attention to our engraving of the banquetting room as it appeared on this occasion. It has long been our intention to give a drawing of this magnificent room, in which numbers daily congregate to toast the generous sentiment and to give to the poor and needy, and we think we cannot do better than illustrate it on an occasion in which the best sympathies of the human heart have been enlisted for the rescue from unjust incarceration of the alleged lunatic, and for the promotion of efforts by which, with parliamentary aid, the law of lunacy will ere long cease to be a blot on our statute book.

The cloth having been removed the chairman proposed the health of the Queen, and eulogised her private and domestic virtues, which he said exercised a most beneficial influence on the public character of society. This and the other loyal toasts having been drunk with due honour, the "Army and Navy" followed, in connection with which toast the chairman observed, that the men by whose bravery and skill we are protected deserve our warm thanks, but that we are progressing towards peaceful and moral conflicts, when the value of the soul shall be appreciated. The warfare of minds in the cause of truth is one worthy of the human race, in their relation of brothers. Appropriate to these remarks was the next toast, the "British Press." The chairman said, "May it never be absent from any public meeting, but be the means of disseminating widely the doctrines of charity, and of striking terror to the hearts of those who would oppress their fellow men. Its vast influence is daily seen and felt, whether acting on the public mind, the domestic circle, or the individual heart. May those who conduct this mighty engine receive the honour due to them."

Mr. Jerdan returned thanks, and said it was a subject in which he had taken a warm interest during the whole of his life. He felt convinced the press would do justice to this society — one that proposed most important objects. In what a painful position was any person against whom a charge of lunacy was brought. How was it to be met? However strong in intellect the party might be, the very allegation of madness staggers him; nay, maddens him. If it be so with the strong, what must be the effect on the weak, the timid, and on females? Act well enough to be entitled to the place of prime minister, but it will not avail you; if regarded by two medical men as a madman you must be committed to the care of others, whose interest it is to keep you under their control. He pointed out the evils of private lunatic asylums. There is no feeling, he said, in human nature more sensitive than that of the mind returning to sanity after a temporary aberration. It should be treated gently, not plunged deeper into darkness, but led back to the light of reason. He feared not for this society with so philanthropic a chairman, supported by such a man as Benjamin Bond Cabbell.

"Church and State" was the next toast, in connection with which the chairman remarked "that if the clergy would always visit the grieved and disquieted of their fellow-men, much would be done towards allaying the irritations of society.

In proposing the great toast of the evening, "The Society" itself, Mr. Hansard said, "I would some more distinguished person filled my place on this occasion, to do honour to so important a subject. This institution is only one year old, but it possesses permanent elements. It was established because of the grievances of oppressed individuals, the improper treatment adopted in lunatic asylums, and the insufficiency of the law. At the time of its origin government was bringing in a new act on the subject of lunacy, and we effected some important modifications of its harsher clauses. But much still remains to be done to prove to the world that lunacy has its rights and its injuries, that it may be prevented, allayed, and cured. Too often have they who only differed from their fellow-creatures been placed under physical restraint. The law, the naturally constituted protector of the weak, must be upheld in its beneficial exertions — must be reformed and strengthened where it is deficient. Law is to restrain the wrong, to elevate and reward the right, and it must be made the friend of him who is without friend or helper. But the law has abandoned its constitutional function and power; by ministrative appointments it has given to others what it should have taken to itself. We would have the insane not treated as madmen, but as *sane* persons afflicted by misfortune. An intermediate institution for those who are not mad, but in whom the seeds of mental disease are sown, is required. We should then have the results of skill and science combined with friendly and soothing offices, a kindly tracing from cause to effect, and then a *remedy*. There are opportunities for the study of the soul as of the body of man; we may dissect the former during the life of its possessor, as we dissect the body after death, and equally may trace the distinctive character, the leading arteries, the signs of health and of disease. Numerous instances might be given of the injuries done to men under the plea of lunacy. In one case a woman was enabled to confine her husband in an asylum by administering to him stimulants, and by the temporary self-imposed madness of intoxication, caused him to be branded with the charge of permanent involuntary madness. She thus obtained his property. This unhappy man had two sons, who felt deeply for his situation, and the elder said, "When I come of age I will release you." The wife died, this son succeeded to the property, the love of money overcame filial affection, and the father was left to linger out his existence in his prison. At length he escaped, but no one helped him, until this society was the means of restoring him to his lost position. The honorary solicitor (Mr. H. F. Richardson) undertook his case without fee or reward, protected his rights, and reconciled him to his sons. In the well-known instance of the Charter House Society and Mr. White, there was a body of men opposed to an individual, two medical men asserting that he was insane, and two asserting that he was not insane. He was prevented from seeing his friends, and was nearly driven mad, but was at length released, and is now present at this meeting. This is our festival — our rejoicing in the hope of overcoming error. I propose then 'Prosperity to the humane intent and Christian purposes of the Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society.'"

The eloquent address, of which the above is but an outline, was delivered with the energy of a man who feels himself strong in a righteous cause, and determined to persevere in its behalf. The chairman was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. Gould addressed the meeting and said — Had it not been for this institution, he must have been and remained a poor man. He came from Bath to London, found Mr. Hansard, and through his instrumentality was restored to society after having been incarcerated as a lunatic for thirteen years.

Mr. White said — It was only by means of this society that he escaped incarceration for life. He wondered that he had been able to survive such treatment as he had experienced.

Mr. Bayley said that his cognomen was the "rational patient." Unhappily he had been accused of the *crime* of insanity, and for five long years he was imprisoned on that charge, though perfectly sane. Dr. Sangrado was not more celebrated than Dr. Haslam, who five times certified that he (Mr. Bayley) was insane. After he had been at the asylum ten days, the medical superintendant said to him, "I cannot conceive why your friends placed you here. I cannot find anything the matter with you. The metropolitan commissioners have not been here for three months, so I now expect them every day." They, however, did not come for six months. Their first question was, "Have you anything to complain of?" He said, "Yes, gentlemen, many grievances." No more passed. At the end of eighteen months he was liberated, but the iron had entered his soul, and he felt he was a being overcome and subdued.

He thought no person should be confined for an idea or impression *simply*. One may fancy he can make a railway to the moon, but the indulgence of such a fancy does no injury to others. If another dissipates his property, yet as far as society is concerned some one else reaps the benefit. It is only when offences are committed against *society*, considered as such, that society has a right to interfere.

Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., addressed the meeting. The mere enunciation of the toast he was about to propose was sufficient, but he could not content himself by confining his remarks within so narrow a compass. The deprivation of reason was the greatest of all misfortunes; poverty and physical disease were light compared to such a calamity as this. It had been said —

"There is a joy in madness, none but madmen know;"

and he believed he might add that none but they would wish to know it. If there were, however, a greater calamity, it was for the sane to be considered insane, for the mere suspicion of the loss of such powers as those of human reason was terrible. The last speaker had manfully described feelings which all would experience under similar circumstances.

It had been a source of complaint that the law relating to lunatics was defective, and this society sought to remedy its defects and to prevent it such as it was from being abused. It was a great defect that it should be in the power of two men to send one to a lunatic asylum; to commit him to the control of those whose interest it is to keep him under their care. This was delivering the lambs to the wolves. It was holding out temptations for duty to be made subservient to interest. He was not offering disrespect to medical men, who, as a body were entitled to much esteem, but in all professions there were some inferior members. There should be other safeguards than were afforded by the secret investigation of two persons. These charges were generally brought against the rich as cupidity and self-interest were so often the foundation of the stories and false accusations easily framed, but sometimes with difficulty refuted. All persons who appreciated charitable exertions must feel indebted to the chairman, Mr. Hansard, and he would propose his health.

This toast having been drunk with loud cheers, Mr. Hansard returned thanks.

He said, he did not wish to think of himself irrespective of the cause to which he was anxious to devote his best exertions. It was a great evil, as Mr. Cabbell had said, that two men should be enabled to send one to a lunatic prison. He had heard some medical certificates of insanity could be bought for a guinea or half a guinea. He was much pleased by the scene before him, and by the presence of so many friends to the charitable institutions of this country. The committee of this society had presumed to invite several members of the press, but not to support the society unless they thought it worthy of support.

Mr. F. Richardson, the hon. solicitor, proposed the health of Mr. Cabbell and the other vice-presidents. They had among them many distinguished for their munificence in the cause of philanthropy, and with such they must ever associate the name of Benjamin Bond Cabbell. He, Mr. Richardson, was satisfied that among our institutions, none was more worthy of support than this, and he was most happy to see that Mr. Cabbell lent the sanction of his name to this society. It was a pleasure to see him co-operating with Luke J. Hansard. Mr. Cabbell had presented a donation of 20*l.* that evening, and he, Mr. Richardson, wished the public to know that this society received his support. He had received a letter from a friend, who wondered why Mr. Cabbell had not been elected for Marylebone. In a Christian country like this we should desire to have Christian legislators, men of enlarged sympathies, of philanthropic disposition, of kindly and charitable feelings towards their fellow creatures.

Mr. Cabbell returned thanks in a short but eloquent address.

Mr. Hansard proposed the "Prize Essayists," and in connection with the toast the name of Mr. Macnamara, who had gained the first prize. It required the governing principle of religion to make us pay due respect to intellect, and never was that respect so willingly, so gratefully evinced as when they saw intellect exerting its powers in the cause of truth and of charity.

Mr. Macnamara responded to the toast, and said he felt deeply sensible of the honour done to him and his brother essayists, with whom he had joined in friendly competition. It was most gratifying to him to know that his labours had met with the approbation of the society, as expressed through their adjudicators, and he hoped that what had been written would have the effect of promoting the objects of the society, of causing its views to be more widely known, its motives more duly appreciated. He felt that he might say on behalf of himself and his brother-writers that they had but commenced their labour on behalf of the society, and he trusted that they might at times be useful by means of that mighty engine in the cause of truth—the pen. He had been led by his studies for the bar to take an interest in the subject of lunacy, a subject which entered largely into the criminal and civil branches of our jurisprudence, and he had long been of opinion that too much vagueness and uncertainty prevailed in regard to it. A society of this character was required to watch over the interests of those who were deprived by disease or misfortune of the means of protecting themselves. As a child required the care and attention of a parent, so was the guardianship of the sane necessary for those who, deprived of the power of the understanding, became again as helpless, simple children. He saw by the "Second Report of her Majesty's Commissioners for revising and consolidating the Law," that it was proposed to give a new definition of the insanity, which should free from responsibility for crime, by making the question depend on the capacity of discerning whether the act be contrary to the law of the land. This was a most important modification of the law. A recent writer in the "Spectator" spoke of its "murderous tendencies," and Mr. Starkie, one of the commissioners, a most able and learned man, had felt himself called upon to express in a separate report his dissent from this new doctrine. Previous definitions of the insanity, which excuses crime, had almost invariably been based on the want of discernment between right and wrong; in other words, of discerning that the act was contrary, not to the laws of man alone, but of God and man. To illustrate the danger of the proposed innovation, it was sufficient to suppose a man to labour under the delusion that he had received a divine command to perform a certain work. All minor considerations would give way—would be merged in this exalted notion; he would feel impelled to obey what he considered the divine impulse, although he might be perfectly aware that the act was forbidden by human laws. He would feel that in such a conflict as this, the ordinances of man must be set aside and be disregarded. Such was the case of Hadfield. The subject was certainly a very difficult one, not where there was total insanity, which approached in its manifestations to idiotcy, but in those cases, in the words of Lord Erskine, "where reason is not driven from her seat, but distraction sits down upon it along with her, holds her trembling upon it, and frightens her from her propriety." These very difficulties showed the necessity of a society like this, to see that they were not wrested into a means of oppression, and as far as possible to simplify and remove them.

The chairman proposed the "Honorary Solicitor." Had it not been for him, the society would never have gained its present strength and influence. He was indefatigable in his exertions, and they merited the warmest acknowledgments of the society. Mr. Richardson returned thanks in a brief but effective speech. He said Mr. Bayley had first established the society; he, luckily, was led to Mr. Hansard, by whose munificent aid the society had been enabled to exist. Mr. Hansard had contributed very large sums. Once, when it was "in extremes," he came forward with 300*l.*, and this evening he had presented 50*l.*

This society being for the prevention and cure of mental diseases, had greater difficulties to contend with than would happen to a society for the cure of bodily diseases, as it was difficult to convince the public that mental harmonies, once disturbed, could ever be restored. So much the greater honour to Mr. Hansard for seeing the merits of the subject through its perplexing difficulties. The chairman proposed the health of "Mr. Percival," the son of Spencer Percival, the honorary secretary of the society. He spoke in the highest terms of his zeal and judgment. He possessed feelings of a higher order than fell to the lot of most men, and by a powerful intellect devoted to good purposes, accomplished good and great ends. Mr. Percival replied, and said if at any time he should have felt it difficult to return thanks, he felt it more so on this occasion, after the allusion which had been made to his father by Mr. Richardson. His efforts had been less than he could have wished, though he was a party to the formation of the society. The objects of the society were not yet appreciated, but it must yet be supported by those who are whole in mind, spirit, and body. Short as had been the existence of the institution, it had achieved great good. Its influence had not resembled a flood, spread over a great space, but it was rather like a mill-stream, flowing through a narrow channel, but acting with concentrated force, so as to produce useful results. There was a great evil to be remedied in this—that medical men did not give their reasons for committing a man to a lunatic asylum. For twelve years he had striven to have this defect remedied. He said Mr. Duncombe was entitled to the thanks of the society for his exertions in Parliament. When a man was charged with lunacy, it was a great support for him to feel that he was not left quite alone, but that there were some to sympathise with him, and to watch his dearest interests. He alluded to the munificence of the chairman, and said it only required a subscription of 10*l.* a-year to be an annual governor; and surely such a sum would be well laid out, if by its means they could rescue a fellow-being from agony. They had three objects before them—the reform of the law, the prevention of unjust confinement, and the prevention of improper treatment where the confinement was just. It was necessary for authorities, as well as for subjects, to be watched. Mr. Percival then gave several interesting instances of persons being unjustly treated as lunatics, and referred especially to the cases of Mr. Gould, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. White.

The meeting now broke up, and every person who was present must have acknowledged that the evening had been spent in a manner calculated to interest the better feelings, and awaken the kindly sympathies of our nature.

PAUL LUKE HANSARD.

The Hansard family was founded by the grandfather of the present representative of that long established and well known parliamentary printing firm. The latter, Paul Luke Hansard, Esq., is now about thirty-eight years of age, and is well known for his general philanthropical exertions, and more particularly in favour of those whose situation and presumed condition takes them almost out of the pale of the constitution, and leaves their personal liberty to the designs or caprices of interested and selfish friends. It requires no little moral courage to stand out as the protector of the alleged insane. Charged with mental incapacity immediately excites an instinct of preservation against the unfortunate individual on the part of the public, who is too often consigned, without sufficient examination of its necessity, to a discipline at once irksome and vexatious, and from which there is scarce a hope of escape. Opportunity of general oppression is thus afforded the unprincipled; and the annals of crime present several illustrations of the means employed to confine for life and to sequestrate the property of unfortunate individuals upon a false and felon plea of insanity. Thanks to the exertions of men like Luke Hansard, this is now made a matter of much greater difficulty than hitherto, and the watchful guardianship of the society he is the founder of, for protecting the interest of alleged lunatics, will have a still greater preventive effect to the machinations of ill-designing relatives. A most liberal contributor to this society, Mr. Hansard has also given premiums equal to 175*l.* for essays advocating the principles he so generously supports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Hint for Gardeners.—There is in the possession of a gentleman residing at Garnet Hill, Glasgow, a sea-gull of the large species, from Ailsa Craig, which he has brought up from the nest, and which has proved most serviceable by destroying the snails and slugs in his garden; but in addition to this description of feeding, he has acquired a taste for sparrows, and scarcely a day passes on which he does not regale himself with four or five of them. His system of catching them is this: he is upon the best terms with a number of pigeons which this gentleman has, and as the sparrows feed along with them, he mixes in the group, and, by stooping, assumes as much as possible their appearance, and then "sets" at the sparrow as a pointer dog would do his game; the next instant he has his prey by the back, and swallows it without giving it time to shut its eyes.

Competition on the Thames.—(From a Correspondent.)—The competition spoken of in your justly popular paper respecting the boats above bridge having begun to run for the extraordinary low fare of one half-penny, induces me to give you the information that at the time those superior boats were taking the halfpenny fares, the old Greenwich, Woolwich, and Watermen's steam-boat proprietors were imposing 2*d.* extra on all their passengers on Sunday, and it is reported by their own agents (servants) that they mean to continue the same charges every Sunday during the summer, the usual fare being, daily, 4*d.*, and on the Sunday changed, without notice, to 6*d.* A few of those well-conducted, beautifully-built, above bridge boats, running the lower station to Woolwich, would soon have the effect of putting down this imposition on the working people.

France.—The Escape of Prince Louis Napoleon.—The trial of the accomplices of Prince Louis Napoleon, on the occasion of his escape from the citadel of Ham, is fixed for this day, before the Correctional Court of Peronne.

Dinner to Lord Stanley and Lord George Bentinck.—On Wednesday evening a number of the protectionist peers and commoners gave a dinner at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, to Lord Stanley and Lord George Bentinck. The company embarked at Hungerford in the steamer Waterman No. 12. It was understood that fifty peers and fifty commoners were present on the occasion. The company included the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ely, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Granby, Lord George Bentinck, the Earl of Eldon, the Earl of Eglintoun, the Earl Stanhope, Viscount Strangford, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Kinnould, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Charleville, Viscount Newport, Viscount Pollington, Lord John Manners, Lord De Lisle, Lord H. Lennox, Lord Ossulston, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Brooke, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Miles, Mr. Buck, Mr. H. Broadwood, Mr. B. Disraeli, &c.

Surrey Athenæum.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held on Wednesday evening at the Rotunda, Blackfriars Road, for the purpose of taking steps to establish a literary and scientific institution, to be called the "Surrey Athenæum." In the absence of Lord John Russell, who was to have presided, B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. The chairman in stating the object for which the meeting was convened, said that he remembered when the place in which they were then assembled possessed one of the best selected libraries in London, and a fine scientific apparatus. That library was dispersed, and as if by a dispensation of Providence, the building was prostituted to every frivolous and bad purpose. He hoped the inhabitants of that rich, populous, and commercial district would combine in one united effort to rescue it from the desecration in which it had fallen.

Panorama Royal, Leicester Square.—The following distinguished visitors have recently honoured the panorama with their presence:—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and Lieut. Peel, R.N., the Earl of Shelburne, the Marquis of Granby, Earl Portarlington, Earl Denbigh and family, Lord and Lady C. Beauclerk, Lord G. Beauclerk, Lord and Lady Middleton, Lord Ebrington, Lady Dacre, Lady Neale, Lady Elizabeth Courtney and family, Lady Dawson Damer, Lady Beresford, Lady Rochford, Sir C. W. Collier and family, Sir G. and Lady Baker, Lord Bexley, Lord W. Pagett, Lord Boyle, Lord Burgess, Lady Fane, Lady Domville, Lady Newbery, Lady Villiers, Lady Eleanor Cathcart, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir J. and Lady May, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Major Cadogan, the Baroness de Rutzen, Lord Hay Dunally, Lord and Lady Sidney, Lord and Lady Alfred Harvey, Lady Brownlow, and the Hon. Misses Cust, the Hon. Miss Lloyd, and the Hon. Misses Maysten, Lady S. Tower, Sir W. W. Dixon, Sir W. Anson, General Stokes and Lady, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Brook, Baron and Baroness North, Earl of Burlington and family, &c. &c.

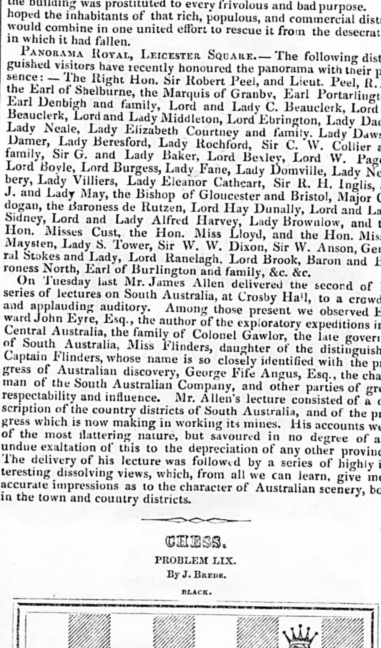
On Tuesday last Mr. James Allen delivered the second of his series of lectures on South Australia, at Crosby Hall, to a crowded and applauding auditory. Among those present we observed Edward John Eyre, Esq., the author of the exploratory expeditions into Central Australia, the family of Colonel Gawlor, the late governor of South Australia, Miss Flinders, daughter of the distinguished Captain Flinders, whose name is so closely identified with the progress of Australian discovery, George Fife Angus, Esq., the chairman of the South Australian Company, and other parties of great respectability and influence. Mr. Allen's lecture consisted of a description of the country districts of South Australia, and of the progress which is now making in working its mines. His accounts were of the most flattering nature, but savoured in no degree of any undue exaltation of this to the depreciation of any other province. The delivery of his lecture was followed by a series of highly interesting dissolving views, which, from all we can learn, give most accurate impressions as to the character of Australian scenery, both in the town and country districts.

CHESS.

PROBLEM LIX.

By J. Brede.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in three moves.

GAME LIX.

Twelfth Game of the Match between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz.

WHITE (Mr. H.).	BLACK (Mr. S.).	WHITE (Mr. H.).	BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. K P two sq	1. K P two sq	26. B takes B	26. Kt to Q second
2. K Kt to B third	2. Q Kt to B third	27. Q to Q third	27. Kt from K Kt third to K fourth
3. K B to Q B fourth	3. K B to Q B fourth	28. Kt takes Kt	28. P takes Kt
4. Q B P one sq	4. K Kt to B third	29. B to Q R third	29. Kt to Q B fourth
5. Q P one sq	5. Q P one sq	30. B takes Kt	30. B takes B
6. Q Kt P two sq	6. K B to Q Kt third	31. B to K R seventh+	31. K to R sq
7. Q R P two sq	7. Q R P two sq	32. R takes K P	32. Q to K B third
8. Q Kt P one sq	8. Q Kt to K second	33. Q R to K sq	33. B to K sixth
9. Q to Q Kt third	9. K castles	34. R to K sixth	34. Q to K R fifth
10. K Kt to its fifth	10. Q to K sq	35. Q R to Q second	35. Q R to Q third
11. K B P two sq	11. P takes P	36. B to K B fifth	36. R takes R
12. K to Q sq	12. Q Kt to K Kt third	37. B takes R	37. Q Kt P one sq
13 K R to K B sq	13. Q B to K Kt fifth+	38. Q to K Kt sixth	38. Q to K B third*
14. K to Q B second	14. K R P one sq	39. Q takes Q	39. R takes Q
15. K Kt to B third	15. Q R to Q sq	40. K to Q third	40. K Kt P two sq
16. Q B to R third	16. K B to K sixth	41. B to K Kt fourth	41. K to Kt second
17. Q Kt to Q second	17. K Kt to Q second	42. B to R fifth	42. R to K B sq
18. Q P one sq	18. Q B to K third	43. K Kt P one sq	43. K to B third
19. K R P one sq	19. Kt to Q Kt third	44. P takes P	44. P takes P
20. Q P one sq	20. Q B to its sq	45. R to K Kt second	45. K to K fourth
21. K B to Q third	21. K B P two sq	46. R to K Kt sixth	46. R to K B third
22. K R to K sq	22. Q to K B second	47. R to K Kt seventh	47. B to Q B fourth
23. Q B P one sq	23. P takes R P	48. B to K B third	48. B to Q third.
24. Kt takes P	24. Q B to K B fourth		
25. Q B to Kt second	25. B takes Kt		

After a few more moves the game was given up as drawn.

* Instead of this move he ought to have played K B P one square.

Solution to Problem LVIII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt to its third	1. P takes P
2. B to Q R seventh	2. P one sq
3. B to Q Kt eighth	3. P one sq
4. B takes Q B P checkmating.	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S. S. The observations are correct. The error arises from having printed a *white* instead of a *black* pawn at K R fourth.

S. J., Alpha, Tyro, Mate. The Solutions are correct.

Error in Problem LVII.

Substitute a *black* for a white pawn at white's K R fifth square.

BRITISH SPORTS.

RACES TO COME.

JULY.		SEPTEMBER.	
Liverpool	15	Darlington	1
Newton	22	Warwick	2
Goodwood	28	Rochester and Chatham	3
AUGUST.			
Brighton		Lichfield	8
Nottingham	5	Leicester	9
Horwich	5	Abingdon	9
Wolverhampton	11	Doncaster	15
Chelmsford	11	Richmond	22
Lewes	12	Walsall	22
Tunbridge Wells		Bedford	23
York	12	Lincoln	23
Yarmouth	19	Newmarket F O	29
Huntingdon	19	Kelso	30
Egham		Wrexham	30
		OCTOBER.	
Stourbridge	25	Knutsford	7
Hereford	25	Newmarket S O	12
Tiverton	26	Newmarket H	26
Stockton	27		
	27		

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and only 5 ft, if declared, for three-year-old and upwards. New T.Y.C. 12 subs.

Lord Lonsdale's b c by Bay Middleton, 7st 3lb . . (A. Day), 1
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Evenus, 6 yrs, 9st 7lb . . . 0
Mr. Wesley's Elemea, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb . . . 0

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton, Mr. Pettit's Alvanley, Mr. R. Boyce's Colleen Bawn, Lord Exeter's Cocoa Nut, Sir J. Hawley's brother to Valentissimo, Mr. Shelley's Hawkesbury, Lord Exeter's Lebanon, Mr. Wigram's Metha. Betting: 4 to 1 agst Skeleton, and 6 to 1 agst Evenus, Colleen Bawn, brother to Valentissimo, Miss Milner colt, and Hawkesbury. Lebanon and Elemea made the running, Colleen Bawn, Skeleton, and six or eight others lying well up with them to the corner of the plantations; the Miss Milner colt here took a slight lead, followed by Evenus and Elemea, the latter making so close a race of it that the judge could not place a second; but neither of them reaching the Miss Milner colt, who won by half a length, Skeleton fourth, and nearly all well up. Run in one minute and fifteen seconds.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-year-old; colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 5lb; the second to save his stake. New T.Y.C. 25 subs.

Sir J. Hawley's Sister to Deer Chase . . . (S'y) 1
Colonel Peel's Vert-Vert . . . 2
Mr. Pedley's Cossack . . . 3

The following also started, but were not placed: Lord Exeter's c by Hetman Platoff, Lord Exeter's f by Hetman Platoff, Lord Lonsdale's f by Redshank, Colonel Anson's Don Cæsar, Mr. W. Etwall's Sister to Ægis, Mr. Newton's b c by Redshank, Lord E. Russell's Eldon. Betting: 7 to 4 on Cossack, who took the lead, followed by Marmora colt and Eldon, close up, with whom were Sister to Deer Chase, Vert-Vert, and Don Cæsar. They ran thus to the top of the hill, where Sister to Deer Chase took up the Running, went through with it, and won easy by a length, Vert-Vert beating the favourite by a head, and Deer Chase a good fourth. Run in one minute and fourteen seconds. We have to add to the above brief return of a poor day's sport, that the betting was flat, and the weather cold, but the attendance quite as full as is usually seen at a July meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

50*l*.—for three-year-old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st 1lb; six and aged, 9st 5lb. To start at the starting post of T.M.M., and run to the end of R.C.

Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo, 3 yrs . . . (Chapple) 1
Mr. Gurney's Cantley, 3 yrs . . . 2

6 to 4 on Bravissimo, who made all the running and won by two lengths. Run in three minutes and twenty-one seconds.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 4lb. New T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 100*l*. 4 subs.

Mr. R. J. Shafto's ch c Sharpshooter . . . (Edwards) 1
Col. Peel's Samphire . . . 2
Sir J. Hawley's Fugitive . . . 3
Mr. Wellsman's Sirsingle . . . 4

2 to 1 agst Samphire. Won by a neck, Fugitive a bad third. Run in one minute seventeen seconds.

The Town Plate of 50*l*., for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 3lb. Last mile and a distance of B.C.

Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo . . . (J. Butler) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Joy . . . 2
Mr. W. S. Stanley's Leaconfield . . . 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Albemarle's Smuggler Bill, Col. Peel's Queen Anne, Lord Exeter's c by Colwick, out of Czar's dam, Mr. Gurney's Cantley, and Mr. Coape's Rufus.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.

Mr. Pettit's Alvanley, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb . . . 1
Mr. Watson's Libation, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb . . . 2

Three others started.

The Chesterfield Stakes.

Nerissa . . . 1
Ibrahim Pasha . . . 2

Won by a neck. Seven ran.

Sweepstakes. New T.Y.C.

Mr. Newton's b g by Redshanks . . . 1
Mr. Coape's Bedouin . . . 2

All ran.

CRICKET.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

July 16 and 17, at Lord's, nine gentlemen of the Marylebone Club, with Hillyer and Lillywhite, *v.* nine gentlemen of the Surrey Club, with Brockwell and Martingell.
July 24 and 25, at Aylesford, six gentlemen, with five players of Kent, *v.* nine gentlemen, with five players of Surrey.
August 13 and 14, at the Oval, the gentlemen *v.* the players of Surrey.
August 20 and 21, at Dorking, the Surrey Club and Ground *v.* Henfield, Sussex.
August 27, at the Oval, the gentlemen of Surrey *v.* the Montpellier Club.

THE CHURCH.

Preferments.—The Rev. S. Franklin, B.A., curate of Clandown, Somerset, has been presented to the new church of the Holy Trinity, in that parish.—Rev. T. Stanton, to Shaftesbury, R., Dorset, 168*l*.—Rev. R. W. Bush, to head-mastership of Islington Proprietary School.—Rev. M. W. Foye, M.A., to Wimbish V. with Thunderley V., Essex, 190*l*.—Rev. G. T. Bull, St. John's P.C., Cambourne.—Rev. H. N. Burrows, to the mastership of Fouconberge Endowed School, Beccles, Suffolk.—Rev. R. D. Buttemen, to Easton R., Hants.

Vacancies.—Wrecklesham P.C., Surrey, diocese of Windsor, 100*l*.; patron, the bishop; vacant by the preferment of the Rev. R. D. Battemer to Easton R., Hants.—Layde R., near Cushendall, Ireland, diocese of Connor; patron, the bishop; vacant by the death of the Rev. M. Falloon. St. Bees, P.C., Cumberland, diocese of Chester, 103*l*.; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale; vacant by the death of the Rev. R. P. Buddicom, and principal of St. Bees College, which is also vacant, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, being founded by Dr. Law about twenty-five years ago, being then Bishop of Chester.

Berkshire See.—A separation of this county from the see of Oxford and its becoming a distinct episcopal jurisdiction, is talked of as not improbable at no distant day. From the increased population of the parish of St. Lawrence, and inadequate pew accommodation of the church, felt by many of the parishioners, it has been proposed to restore the ruins of the Grey Friars, at present used as the bridewell, to form a chapel of ease.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, July 3.

Declaration of Insolvency.—G. Hornsby, late of Amble, now of Lesbury, Northumberland, builder.

Bankrupts.—M. Goodale, Middlesex, builder.—W. Rouse, Neptune Street, Rotherhithe, baker.—A. S. Holl, Norwich, grocer.—J. Lord, Sheffield, tanner.—J. Senior, Salford, Lancashire, common brewer.—J. Davis, Broadway, Worcestershire, miller.—W. Wood, rope manufacturer.—J. Irvine, Liverpool, ironmonger.—J. Dent, Huddersfield cloth merchant.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, July 7.

Bankrupts.—B. Kent, Radley, Berkshire, lodging-house keeper.—A. Reed and S. J. Powell, Tottenhamcourt Road, ironmongers.—W. Joy, Tonbridge, Kent, plumber.—R. A. F. Kingscote, Sandgate, Kent, merchant.—H. Woodthorpe, Alveley, Essex, grocer.—J. Farrer, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, cabinet manufacturer.—J. Ward, Clayton Heights, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturer.—J. Sorby, Sheffield, scrivener.—W. Gribbon, Leeds, dealer in glass and china.—T. Beilby and W. Kaberry, Leeds, flax spinners.—S. Griffiths, Wolverhampton, wholesale druggist.—G. Bury, Handsworth, Staffordshire, surgeon.—W. Kirk, Salford, Lancashire, stockbroker.—W. Sudlow, Liverpool, warehousekeeper.—J. Barton, Birkenhead, Cheshire, stone mason.—R. Baker, Llandevenny, Monmouthshire, farmer.—G. Hornsby, Lesbury, Northumberland, builder.

MARKETS.

General Averages of Grain.—Averages of grain as made up to Saturday last:—Last week, wheat, 52*s*. 10*d*.; barley, 27*s*. 6*d*.; oats, 23*s*. 8*d*.; rye, 33*s*. 3*d*.; beans 38*s*. 5*d*.; peas, 35*s*. 5*d*. Six weeks, wheat, 52*s*. 5*d*.; barley, 27*s*. 6*d*.; oats, 22*s*. 6*d*.; rye, 32*s*. 9*d*.; beans, 36*s*. 7*d*.; peas, 34*s*. 5*d*. Duty, wheat, 5*s*.; barley, 4*s*.; oats, 1*s*. 6*d*.; rye, 4*s*.; beans, 4*s*. 0*d*.; peas, 4*s*. 0*d*.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 8.—(From our own Correspondent)—Much firmness has pervaded the market to-day; holders have realised sales to the extent of between 7000 and 8000 bales, including 1000 Pernam and Maranham, at 4⅝*d*. to 6½*d*.; 200 Bahia, 6*d*. to 6½*d*.; 100 Egyptian, 5½*d*. to 6*d*.; 30 Surat, 3*d*. to 3½.; and 6000 American, 500 taken by speculators at 4⅜*d*. to 6½*d*. per lb. Americans, at about 5*d*., are a shade dearer, and altogether the market closes very firmly.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of each kind of meat on offer in these markets to-day were moderate. Generally speaking the demand ruled heavy at barely stationary prices.—Beef, from 2*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.; mutton, 2*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 0*d*.; lamb, 5*s*. 0*s*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.; veal, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; and pork, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*. per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Southall, July 8.—The supplies of each kind of fat stock being somewhat extensive, the general demand was in a very sluggish state, at drooping prices. Beef, from 2*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. to 4*s*. 2*d*.; lamb, 4*s*. 10*d*. to 6*s*.; veal, 3*s*. 7*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.: and pork, 3*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*. per 8 lbs.

Romford, July 8.—Prime mutton and beef moved off freely, at full prices, otherwise the demand was in a very sluggish state. Beef, from 2*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; lamb, 4*s*. 10*d*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.: veal, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; and pork, 4*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 8*d*. per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18*s*. to 29*s*.; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s*. to 19*s*.; and milch cows, with their small calves, 16*l*. to 19*l*. each.

Hailsham, July 8.—We had a very slow inquiry for stock here to-day, on the following terms:—Beef, from 3*s*. to 4*s*.; mutton, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; lamb, 4*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*.; veal, 4*s*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; and pork, 4*s*. to 4*s*. 4*d*. per 8 lbs.

Arundel, July 8.—Beef, from 2*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 0*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. 2*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; lamb, 4*s*. 8*d*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.; veal, 3*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; and pork, 4*s*. to 4*s*. 4*d*. per 8 lbs. A fair average supply, and a heavy demand.

Chichester, July 8.—Prime stock was in fair request at full prices, otherwise the trade was in a very depressed state. Beef from 2*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 0*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; lamb, 5*s*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.; veal, 4*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; and pork, 3*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*. per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18*s*. to 28*s*.; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s*. to 19*s*.; and milch cows, with their small calves, 16*l*. to 19*l*. each.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	209	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	96½	Ditto Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	95⅞	South Sea Old Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent. Red.	97⅞	Ditto New Annuities	—
New 3¼ per Cent.	—	Ex. Bills 1000*l*. 1½*d*.	16
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l*.	17
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	13
Jan. 1860	10¼	Bank Stock for Act.	208½
Oct. 1859	—	Consols for Act.	95⅞
Jan. 1860	—	India Stock for Act.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	84	Spanish 5 per Cent.	—
Colombian, 6 per cent.	—	Ditto 3 per Cent.	—
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent.	60
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Dutch 2½ per Cent.	9
Mexican 5 per Cent. 1837	27½	Ditto 4 per Cent.	3¼

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—At Slateford Manse, Edinburgh, Mrs. Thompson, of a daughter. At Edinburgh, Mrs. J. S. Cunningham, of a daughter. On July 7., at Langport, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Edward D. Green, of a daughter.

Married.—At Coggeshall, the Rev. T. J. Griffenhoofe, to Henrietta Sophia, fifth daughter of H. Skingley, Esq., late of Coggeshall, Essex. At St. George's, Hanover Square, G. W. Webber, Esq., of Hexworthy House, Cornwall, to Harriet Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Lewis, of Long Ashton, Somerset. At St. John's, Westminster, F. Hetherington, Esq., of Cockermouth, to Euretta Elizabeth, only daughter of the late W. W. Bennett, of Church Road, Brixton. At Putney, A. Chandler, of Gray's Inn, Esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late S. Robinson, Esq., of Jermyn Street, St. James's. At Broompark, A. Mackfarlane, jun., Esq., wood merchant, Glasgow, to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. R. Muter, D.D., of Broompark. At St. Mary's, Leckhampton, Capt. Young, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Young, of Barton End, Gloucestershire, to Anne Eliza, youngest daughter of F. Longworth, Esq., of Cotswold, and Cragan, Westmeath. At Llandygwydd Church, C. A. Parkinson, Esq., captain in her Majesty's 37th regiment, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late J. W. Buck, Esq., of Denholme, in the West Riding of York.

Died.—Of consumption, Jessica Jemima, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Wyatt, rector of Burghwallis, Yorkshire. C. T. Crighton, Esq., son of Sir A. Crighton. At Southampton, aged 86, Selina, widow of the late Rev. W. Hony, vicar of Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall. At 67. Cheapside, R. Standley, Esq., aged 47. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Lillias Douglas, relict of the late P. Davidson, writer, Edinburgh, in the 95th year of her age. In the 54th year of his age, Mr. D. H. Sugden, of the Talbot Inn, Halifax. Lately at Usk, the Rev. J. B. Davies, rector of Kemys Inferior, Monmouthshire.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE, MONDAY, July 20. 1846.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Concerts will positively terminate on Saturday, July 18., and that his Grand Bal Masque (the only one this season) will take place on the following Monday, July 20. Every preparation is being made to render this entertainment in all respects equal if not superior to M. Jullien's former Balls. The decorations, both illuminative and floral, will be on a scale of profuse grandeur; and the Band, as an "Orchestre de danse," be perfect in its constitution.—Tickets for the ball, 10*s*. 6*d*. The prices of admission for spectators (for whom the audience portion of the theatre will, as before, be set apart) will be as on former occasions, viz.—Dress Circle, 5*s*.; Boxes, 3*s*.; Lower Gallery, 2*s*.; Upper Gallery, 1*s*.; Private Boxes, from 3*l*. 3*s*. upwards. Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball-room without extra charge.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE. The Public are respectfully informed that the Belgian Company will positively begin their performances on Wednesday, 15th of July.

PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS.
MESDAMES: LABORDE, JULLIEN, CHARDON, GUICHARD.
MESSIEURS: LABORDE, MASSOL, ZELGER, and CONOLEN.

OPERAS.
LES HUGUENOT, ROBERT LE DIABLE, GUILLAUME TELL, LA GUIVE, LA FAVORITE, LE COMTE ORY.

Private Boxes and Stalls to be obtained either for the series or by the night, of Mr. Parsons, at the Theatre, from ten till four.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—GREAT ATTRACTION.
ON MONDAY, July 20th, for the Benefit of Mr. W. F. WALLETT, the celebrated Shakesperian Jester and King of Clowns, first and only night of Mr. T. Barry and W. F. Wallett as the Rival Clowns.
Tickets may be had of Mr. Wallett at his new Cigar Divan, Kennington Road, near the Cross.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST and MORNING CONCERT in CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea, in preparation for Wednesday, July 15.—No pen can describe the grandeur of scale on which this entertainment is being got up. Its title is "Ranelagh Revived; or, One Hundred Years ago." Prospectuses may be obtained of every respectable music-seller and confectioner in the metropolis.
The Magnificent Grounds, Park, Maze, Shrubberies—the Banqueting Hall, its superb and lofty Galleries—the newly erected Lavender Bowers, and the Million and one natural attractions of this truly Noble Domain, are thrown open to the Public, for Promenade and Inspection, every Sunday at Half-past Four o'clock. No charge is made for admission, but every visitor is expected to take a Refreshment Card to the amount of Sixpence.
N.B.—The Public are most respectfully requested not to pick the flowers, or tread on the borders of the beds.

COLOSSEUM.—Holiday Prices continued.—The attractions of the DAY and EVENING EXHIBITION comprise the Panorama of London by Day, and the new and marvellous Panorama of London by Night. The Museum of Sculpture, gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Arabesque Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, Mountain Torrent, and Stalactite Caverns, &c. There is also a splendid Refreshment Saloon. Grand Orchestral Organ, from 3 to 5, and at 8 till half-past 10. Open from 10 till half-past 5, and half-past 7 till 11. Evening Family Tickets to view the whole for four persons and upwards, at 3*s*. each, may be had at the Colosseum from 10 till 4, and at the principal music warehouses. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

MAGNIFICENT ADDITION.
MR. McCREADY, the eminent Tragedian, in the Character of Coriolanus, in the most splendid classical Roman Costume ever seen in this country, of matchless workmanship. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS have the great pleasure to announce the above as the most unique figure it has ever been their good fortune to produce.
"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—*Times.*
Admittance One Shilling; Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Open from 11 in the Morning till 10 at Night.

AS COMPANION. A Lady is desirous of engaging in the above capacity, by the Sea. For particulars address to A. A. at Walter's Newspaper Office, 92. Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

LADIES, before leaving town, would be thoroughly repaid by calling at NUNN'S, who has very considerably reduced the price of his acknowledged reasonable and pretty summer stock of French Canzons, Guimps, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lace, Visites, &c.; also French Dress Bonnett, and night Caps, all shapes, makes, and prices; amongst a number of other articles that may be mentioned as worthy of notice, is a quantity of Imitation Old Point Laces, almost equal to the real, with this difference, that what would cost 10*s*. a yard, real, can be obtained for 10*d*. About 500 Infants' needle worked Long Robes and Short Frocks at 2*s*. each, yes, 2*s*.!!! Martin Nunn, 259. Regent Street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft Corns. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk.
N. B. On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—POPE and PLANTE, 4. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, have introduced a new fabric for varicose veins, weakness, &c., which possesses sufficient elasticity for drawing on, and compression to afford the required support without the trouble of lacing. It has been pronounced by eminent practitioners a very valuable invention, from the convenience of its application, and efficiency in its uniform pressure.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental herbal; the leading requisites of cleanliness and efficacy being present in the highest possible degree. It bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from tartar; imparts to the gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a grateful sweetness and perfume.
As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic tooth powder ever known, "Rowland's Odonto" has the exclusive patronage of the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and of the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held.
Price 2*s*. 9*d*. per box.
CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Name and Address to be engraved on the Government Stamp thus—"A. R. Rowland and Son, 20. Hatton Garden," which is affixed on each box.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
All other Odontos are Fraudulent Imitations.

A GENTLEMAN, EIGHTY YEARS of AGE, cured of a very BAD LEG by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Mr. Richard Stopper, residing at Saxmundham, Suffolk, had a bad leg, which he was apprehensive would cost him his life. Although attended by an eminent surgeon, yet the danger became so great, that it was deemed necessary to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, under the surgeon's inspection. By these celebrated remedies alone a perfect cure was effected in a few weeks. The age of this gentleman makes the cure most extraordinary, but he is well known, and the fact may be inquired into, as he is even now a clerk to the commissioners of taxes. These medicines are sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244. Strand, London.

THE HARVEIAN ORATION.—Messrs. MORISON have much pleasure in placing before the public the following extract of Dr. Elliotson's Oration on the memory of the immortal Harvey, taken from the "Times" of Monday, the 29th ultimo:—"Then it was that Harvey, like many other discoverers, met with determined opposition from his jealous brethren, who would not examine for themselves, but stigmatised him as a fool; and the world, thinking that the doctors were quite able to judge philosophically, agreed with them, and did not consult him as before. His friend Aubrey states, in a manuscript preserved in the Royal Society, 'He told me himself, that upon his publishing that booke he fell in his practise extremely,' and was lampooned from one end of Europe to the other, which induced him to retire into the country, where Dr. Ent, visiting him in his extreme old age, found him cheerful and still investigating nature, but resolved to bestow nothing more upon an ungrateful profession. 'Do you wish me,' said Harvey, smiling, 'to leave this tranquil harbour and trust myself again to the faithless ocean? You know what storms my former observations excited: it is better to study nature in privacy than, by publishing the fruits of hard toil, to stir up tempests which destroy all our peace and happiness for the future.' He yielded, however, to the arguments of his friend, and gave to the world another treasure, the results of his inquiries on Generation. The learned orator then went on at considerable length, to show how much the world was indebted to the immortal genius, the subject of the oration."—British College of Health, New Road, London, July 4, 1846.

SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS.—Owing to the late enormous duty on this beautiful and wholesome spirit, comparatively very little has been used or known in this country; the Public have, therefore, had no opportunity of testing its merits. VINCENT and PUGH, after innumerable experiments and immense outlay in machinery, have at length arrived at that acme of distillation, which has enabled them to produce an article equal in every respect to the finest foreign.
VINCENT and PUGH introduce this splendid spirit to the Public for their opinion and approbation, which they trust it merits, not only for quality, but price, being enabled to offer it at 2*s*. 6*d*. per bottle, in square Dutch bottles, with the corks branded and sealed.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, MASONS, PLASTERERS, AND PAINTERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STUCCO CEMENT, for outside plastering—perfectly resembles stone—utterly resists wet—does not discolour by damp—wants no paint—never cracks or blisters—adheres to any substance without previous preparation—is not affected by frost or heat—may be exported to every climate—it improves by age—it is the only cement that is a prompt and perfect remedy for internal damp walls—it is very cheap, and very easily worked.
Specimens may be seen, and a Prospectus fully describing the cement and its mode of application, may be had of MANN and Co., Agents for the Patentees, 5. Maiden Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, London: of whom also may be had, JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STONE-COLOUR STUCCO PAINT, expressly for painting over exteriors of houses that have been covered with Roman or other cements, and which have become discoloured. This Paint having an affinity for Stucco, binds itself with it, stopping the suction, thereby rendering the wall proof against weather, and in the finish producing a pure stone-like effect, produceable by no other paint whatever. It is cheap and may be used by any painter in any climate, even in the most exposed marine situations.

TEETH PRESERVED and PAIN REMOVED.—Herr VON HELM'S ALMA ANODINA is a certain remedy for tooth-ache, having cured some thousands throughout Holland, France, and Germany. This invaluable preparation has been submitted in England to Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D.; Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D.; Dr. Chambers, Dr Paris, the late Dr. J. Johnson, and many other eminent members of the faculty, and been pronounced by them as a great modern discovery; and they have expressed their astonishment at its powerful and beneficial effects on the gums, and its antiseptic qualities in whitening and preserving the teeth, and strenuously recommend its application to all affected by the tooth-ache. Price 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. per packet. Each packet also contains an enamel stopping for decayed teeth, which can be applied by the patient, and becomes as hard as the other teeth immediately after use, rendering them again fit for mastication. (This stopping is now used by the most eminent dentists.) Residents in the country remitting a post-office order for 2*s*. 8*d*. or 5*s*. will receive a packet, with directions, by return of post. Herr VON HELM can be consulted from Ten to Five on his new system of applying artificial teeth, on his system of self-adhesion.—39A. Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.

GREAT comfort to INVALIDS.—The PATENT HERMETICALLY SEALED COMMODE PAIL, so strongly recommended by the faculty of London, as rendering the sick room at all times as sweet to enter as a well appointed drawing room. Prices, with its mahogany seat and earthen pan, forming a complete air-tight, inodorous chamber-closet, 1*l*. 4*s*.; in a handsome oak box, 2*l*. 6*s*.; in an elegant mahogany enclosure, 3*l*.. Sold only at FYFE'S Scientific Repository, 26. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. Orders from the country, with a reference in London, immedi tely attended to. Sole Depot for the Improved Refrigerator.

GOWLAND'S LOTION for Purifying the Skin and preserving the complexion.—The use of Gowland's Lotion is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of eruptive malady, discoloration, &c., and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin, accompanied by the brilliant circulation which constitutes the tint of beauty; whilst as a refresher it preserves the most susceptible complexion, and sustains to a protracted period the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years.
"Robt. Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2*s*. 9*d*. and 5*s*. 6*d*.; quarts, 8*s*. 6*d*. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

RINGWORM! RINGWORM! RINGWORM!
NOTICE! COCKBURN'S never failing Specific Lotion for the certain and effectual cure of the above complaint in all the various stages of that distressing disease so incident to children of all ages. From the first application of the Lotion the virulency of the disease is stayed, and a complete cure effected in three weeks. The Lotion is of a nature so harmless, that it may with the greatest safety be applied to the head of an infant six months old. Above 30,000 families of the highest respectability have been cured, having previously been under medical treatment for many months without receiving any benefit. Prepared only and sold wholesale and retail by the sole proprietor, George Cockburn, 9. Aldgate, London, in Bottles at 4*s*., 10*s*., 22*s*., and 33*s*. each stamped, and to be had of the following Chemists and Druggists: Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard; Clifford and Co., 104. Strand; Hannay and Co., Oxford Street; Wych, Beauvoir Terrace, Kingsland Road; Thomas Prout, 229. Strand; English and Co., 31. Poultry; George Parker, 74. St. Martin's Lane; M. Pound, 198. Oxford Street; Thomas White, Cornhill; Arthur W. Penrose, 5. Amwell Street, Pentonville; George Baxter, 198. High Holborn; William Johnson, 254. High Street, Southwark; R. A. Farmer, 40. Mount Street; Lambert Frederick Dunn, 235. Oxford Street; Watts, Strand; Thomas Hale, Gravesend, and of all other respectable chemists and perfumers in the kingdom. Captains supplied with the Lotion, packed in tin case, without extra charge. There is a great saving in taking the larger sizes, and warranted to keep good in any climate. A few agents required for the sea ports.

NERVOUSNESS: a Pamphlet, containing novel Observations on the Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley's great original Discoveries, by which, for thirty years, after curing himself of a deep-rooted nervous complaint of fourteen years' standing, he has had not less than 14,000 applications, and knows not twenty-five uncured who have followed his advice. From noblemen to menials, he has for thirty years cured persons of all classes and ages of groundless fear, mental depression, wretchedness, confusion, delusions, involuntary blushing, despair, indecision, dislike of society, blood to the head, sleeplessness, restlessness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity itself. This pamphlet is cheerfully sent to every address free of charge and franked home, if but one stamp is enclosed. The original means of cure are sent in a pure and effective state to all parts. At home from Eleven to Three.—18. Bloomsbury Street, Bedford Square.

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
With Twenty-five Coloured Engravings.
Just published, in a sealed envelope, 2*s*. 6*d*., or free by post, 3*s*. 6*d*.
A MEDICAL TREATISE on the Secret Infirmities and Disorders of Youth and Maturity. Illustrated with Twenty-five Coloured Plates, on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Organs, explaining their various structures, uses, and functions, and the injuries that are produced in them by solitary habits and excesses. With Practical Observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Local Weakness, Syphilis, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, Surgeon, 9. Bedford Street, Bedford Square, London, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.
"The author of this singular and talented work is a legally qualified medical man, who has evidently had considerable experience in the treatment of the various disorders arising from the follies and frailties of early indiscretion. The engravings are an invaluable addition, by demonstrating the consequences of excesses, which must act as a salutary warning to youth and maturity, and by its perusal many questions may be satisfactorily replied to that admit of no appeal even to the most confidential friend."—*Era.*
Sold by S. Gilbert, 52. Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63. Oxford Street; Starie, 23. Tichborne Street, Quadrant; Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; and by all Booksellers.—At home from Nine till Two and from Five till Eight.
The Medical Treatise can be forwarded direct from the Author's residence to any address, post-paid, by enclosing 3*s*. 6*d*. in postage stamps.

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THE CAUSES of the PREMATURE DECLINE of HEALTH, with Plain Directions for its perfect Restoration; addressed to those suffering from Nervous Debility, and followed by observations on MARRIAGE: the Treatment of Diseases of the Generative System; illustrated with Cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS AND COMPANY, Consulting Surgeons, 7. Frith Street, Soho Square, London.
TWENTY-SEVENTH THOUSAND.
Published by the authors, and may be had at their residence; also sold by Strange, 21. Paternoster Row, London; Guest, 51. Bull Street, Birmingham; Hobson, 5. Market Street, Leeds; "Mercury" Office, Nottingham: "Courier" Office, 4. St. Ann's Square, Manchester; Walker, Preston; "Chronicle" Office, Chester; G. Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Clancy, 6. Bedford Row, Dublin; W. and H. Robinson, Booksellers, Greenside Street, Edinburgh; and sold in a SEALED ENVELOPE by all booksellers.
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Messrs. CURTIS and COMPANY are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7 Frith Street, Soho Square, London.
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TO THE NERVOUS.—GIVEN AWAY.—A WORK on the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, groundless fear, mental depression, delusions, blood to the head, dislike of society, confusion of ideas, want of confidence, blushings, thoughts of suicide, languor, and every other symptom of nervous debility are curable by this great discovery. Apply to MR. HENRY NEWTON, 7. Northumberland Street, Trafalgar Square, London, enclosing one postage stamp, for which the work will be forwarded free to any address. At home, from 11 to 4, and 7 to 9. No consultation fee. The remedies sent to all parts of the world. References are permitted to parties of high respectability, who have been cured by Mr. Newton's treatment, after trying all other means in vain.

Messrs. R. and L. Perry and Co. may be consulted at 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, daily; and one of the above firm at 106. Duke Street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and at No. 10. St. John Street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.
AUTHORS of a POPULAR MEDICAL WORK, treating on the best and surest method of cure in those cases of dreadful debility and disease, resulting from excess or contamination, with ten coloured engravings on steel. Price 2*s*. 6*d*., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom, in a Sealed Envelope, from either of the above Establishments, on receipt of 3*s*. 6*d*. in postage stamps or post office order. Published by R. & L. Perry and Co., consulting Surgeons, and sold by Strange, 21. Paternoster Row; and Hannay and Co. 67. Oxford Street.
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, irregularity, weakness, &c. In bottles, price 11*s*. and 33*s*. The 5*l*. cases may be had as usual.
The CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, an anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the blood from scurvy, blotches on the head, face, and body, ulcerations, and those painful affections arising from improper treatment, or the effects of mercury, removing secondary symptoms and all eruptions of the skin. Price 11*s*. and 33*s*. per bottle; also 5*l*. cases.
PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2*s*. 9*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*., and 11*s*. per box, are the most effectual remedy in cases of emergency, strictures, inflammation, irritation of the bladder, &c. Sold by all medicine vendors. Consultation fee, if by letter 1*l*. A minute detail of cases is necessary. Messrs. Perry are in daily attendance for consultation, at their residence, 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, from eleven till two, and from five till eight; on Sundays from ten till twelve.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1*s*.: by post, 1*s*. 6*d*.,
WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
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NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of this Railway will be held on Thursday, the 16th day of July next, at the offices of the Company, No. 5. Rue Royale, Brussels, on the general business of the Company.
ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.
London, 52. Moorgate Street, June 17. 1846.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14. Waterloo Place, and 79. King William Street, City, London.
Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members, to be specially convened on the occasion.
This society is established upon the most approved principles of the mutual system, the whole of the profits being divided among the members, combining security with profit, and affording the facility of credit for half the premium for the first five years, and an extremely low rate of premium to parties who may prefer assuring at first upon the non-participating scale, with the option of becoming members any time afterwards by paying the difference between the two rates.
Extract from the Tables for an Assurance of 100*l*., for the whole Term of Life.

Mutual Rates.			Non-Participating Rates.		
Age.	Annual Premium.	Half Credit.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half Credit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16	1 18 10	0 19 5	16	1 11 5	0 15 9
26	2 6 11	1 3 6	26	1 18 4	0 19 2
36	3 0 0	1 10 0	36	2 9 7	1 4 10
46	4 3 8	2 1 10	46	3 9 10	1 14 11

Thus, for example, 1000*l*. may be assured at the age of 26, by the annual payment of 9*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. for the first five years.
Endowments and annuities granted, and assurances effected with parties residing in any part of the kingdom, without expense.
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PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50. Regent Street, London.
Established 1806.
Invested Capital, 1,200,000*l*.
Annual Income, 140,000*l*. Bonuses declared, 529,000*l*.
Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, 1,520,000*l*.
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TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING 100*l*. ON A HEALTHY LIFE.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	Age.	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.
	For the whole Life, at an Annual Payment of			For the whole Life, at an Annual Payment of	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 14 10	2 3 7	40	2 14 5	3 7 11
25	1 18 6	2 8 1	45	3 2 5	3 17 11
30	2 2 9	2 13 5	50	3 17 0	4 10 8
35	2 8 0	2 19 10	55	4 10 4	5 6 4

BONUSES PAID UPON POLICIES WHICH HAVE BECOME CLAIMS.

No. of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Sum paid.	No. of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Sum paid.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
435	3000	4509 1 1	3307	2000	3411 1 3
1973	5000	7652 13 3	3617	1000	1862 4 11
3085	5000	7706 6 0	4024	1000	1622 9 7
3378	5000	7500 5 9	4888	1000	1654 13 6

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head office, No. 50. Regent Street.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

DIAMOND DUST direct from the Mines.—Genuine DIAMOND DUST, for giving instantaneously the keenest edge to the bluntest Razor or Knife, is now regularly imported direct from the Mines of Golconda, the Brazils, and the Uralian Mountains; and may be had at the Wholesale Depot, 1. Angel Court, Strand, London; in rosewood boxes (with instructions) at 1*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., and 10*s*. 6*d*. each; and at the various Agents throughout the World.
Diamond Dust, it is well known, has been used for many years amongst the Nobles of the Russian Court as an indispensable adjunct to the comfort of their toilets. His late Majesty George IV., and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, were also well acquainted with the peculiar properties and application of the Diamond Dust, having used it for sharpening their razors for upwards of twenty years.
It is very generally known that nothing but "diamond will cut diamond," but the value and application of diamond dust to lapidaries is not so well known. The demand for diamond dust within a few years has increased very materially, not merely on account of its more common use in various arts, but also of the increased demand for all articles that are wrought by it. Among these may be mentioned cameos, intaglios, &c. Recently there has been a discovery made of the peculiar power of diamond dust upon steel. It is found to give the finest edge to all kinds of cutlery, and threatens to displace the hone of Hungary, so commonly used for sharpening purposes. The proprietors of this new preparation of diamond dust place it in competition with all razor strop pastes, and show by a simple trial, such as the mere passing the razor over a strop upon which the dust has been deposited, that nothing can surpass the efficiency of this agent in giving a fine edge. It is not, however, surprising that this should be the case, since it is well known that in cutting a diamond (the hardest substance in nature) the dust is placed on the teeth of the saw, to which it adheres, and thus permits the instrument to make its way through the gem. To this dust, too, is to be attributed solely the power of man to make brilliants from rough diamonds. From the dust is obtained the perfection of the geometrical symmetry, which is one of the chief beauties of the mineral, and also that adamantine polish which nothing can injure or effect, save a substance of its own nature.
The power of the diamond upon steel is remarkable. It is known to paralyse the magnet in some instances; and may there not be some peculiar operation upon steel with which philosophers have not yet taught us to be familiar? How is it that a diamond cast into a crucible of melted iron converts the latter into steel? Whatever may be said it is evident that the diamond dust advertised for sharpening razors, knives, and cutlery, is a novelty which is likely to command the attention of the public, whether or not it is agreed that there is anything beyond the superior hardness of the dust over the steel to give that keenness of edge that has surprised all who have used the dust, and which is becoming more and more a subject of admiration.
Parties using the Diamond Dust will never require to have their razors set or ground, the use of the hone being rendered perfectly unnecessary.
Shippers and country agents supplied on liberal terms.
Either of the boxes will be transmitted free to any part of the country.
Wholesale Depot 1. Angel Court opposite Somerset House Strand, London.

THE NEW TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W. No. 1. hard; No. 2. less hard; No. 3. middling; No. 4. soft; the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No. 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1*s*. each, or 10*s*. per dozen, in bone; and 2*s*. each, or 21*s*. per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences whatever the distance.

ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in all the Royal Palaces. The public attention is directed to this beautiful description of carpeting, as possessing many advantages over all other kinds; among others, being quite impervious to dust, equally durable to Brussels or Kidderminster, and at about half the price of the former. It is now in very extensive demand, having been tested for some years, and met with general approbation; the designs are equal to the best Brussels carpeting, and suitable for rooms of every description. The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, the sole manufacturers under the patent, have appointed agents in nearly every provincial town of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it may be had at all the respectable carpet houses in London. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, printed and embossed in the most elegant and novel designs, Cloths for Coach linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—This Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1*s*. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.
Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, or ENGRAVED DRAWING, Patented for printing illustrations after the manner of woodcuts. See Tabley Hall, in No. 130. of this paper. Office, 79. Shoe Lane, Fleet Street.
This invention is peculiarly adapted for artists and amateurs, as by any other process the drawing, however masterly it may be traced, is finished by the hand of a mechanic, and, as is too often the case, completely destroying the life and character of a superior production.
This invention is also particularly suited for manufacturers' pattern books, maps, plans, and bankers' cheques, greatly economising the cost by means of rendering the two operations of copper-plate and the printer's type press into one complete and economical process.
Parties waited on with specimens, and estimates given by addressing a line to
Mr. H. G. COLLINS, Manager.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their Parasols for this season, manufactured in Glace and Moiree Silks of the most elegant patterns yet offered to the Public. A large assortment of every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquise, &c. &c.
W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140. Regent Street, 94. Fleet Street, and 10. Royal Exchange.

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S INDIAN GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by Thresher and Glenny, and can only be procured at their East India outfitting establishment, 152. Strand, London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's Indian Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most elegant and durable, at very low prices for immediate payment only, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26. Regent Street (two doors below Piccadilly Circus).
Parcels, above 5*l*., sent throughout England, CARRIAGE PAID, to the nearest Railway Station.
The goods are of the same high character, and the business is conducted on the same principles as at their shop in Gracechurch Street, established nearly Seventy Years; where their general drapery business is continued without change.

HORIZONTAL WATCHES, very Flat.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9. Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. Price, in silver cases, three and a half guineas each; or in gold cases, six guineas each. These watches are accurate and durable, the horizontal escapement being peculiarly suited to combine these important requisites. They are jewelled in four holes, and continue going whilst being wound. A twelvemonth's warranty given with each.

SHEFFIELD PLATE for the DINNER TABLE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the dinner table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the colonies.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47. Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch Street.

REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH. This garment mostly used as an over-coat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat. The same one will happily suit both purposes.
To its gentlemanly appearance, and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite.
It can be bought only of the patentees in London, and care should be taken to observe that whether supplied by agents in the country or abroad, each are stamped on the inside, H. J. and D. Nicoll, 114. Regent Street, and 22. Cornhill.

WATERPROOF LLAMA CLOTH PALETOTS, CACHMERETTE and ZEPHYR OVER COATS, at 18*s*., 28*s*., 35*s*., and 40*s*., well made, being cut and finished under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors, who, being TAILORS, are enabled to answer for their superiority over slop goods, which are generally sold. Also a LARGE and FASHIONABLE STOCK of TROUSERINGS and VESTINGS for the present season. A large and varied stock of all kinds kept for immediate wear.—BURCH and LUCAS, TAILORS, 52. King William Street, City, opposite the Statue.

TROUSERS! TROUSERS! TROUSERS!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained. R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trousers Maker, and Tailor, 313. High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.
R. Graves, 313. High Holborn.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET for 30*s*.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30*s*.; best ditto, ditto, 38*s*.—At GRAVES'S, Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers Maker, 313. High Holborn.

PERVILE pretio vendere negotiari tutissime, Et globus nivalis perinde cumulare procurritur. Or, in other words—Who sell the cheapest, trade securest; and, like the snow-ball, gather as they go. Acting ever faithfully on this favourite axiom, the East India Tea Company can secure to the Public Teas in 6 lb. bags at 2*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*. 10*d*., 3*s*. 6*d*., and 3*s*. 10*d*. per lb.; and Coffee at 9*d*., 1*s*., 1*s*. 2*d*., and 1*s*. 5*d*.; at the Old Warehouses, No. 9. GREAT ST. HELEN'S CHURCHYARD, CITY.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS for the SUMMER. Also SHOOTING JACKETS. The reputation of these well-known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. For quality, workmanship, style, a quiet, gentlemanly and respectable appearance, lightness, convenience, moderate cost, durability, and especially for being really waterproof (and not so in name only), they are unquestionably still unrivalled, notwithstanding the numerous competitors their well-known extensive sale has produced. By ROYALTY, and a long list of NOBLEMEN and Gentlemen of the highest rank and title, they have long been patronised. Made only by W. BERDOE, TAILOR and OVER COAT MAKER, 69. CORNHILL, (north side), and shortly at 96. NEW BOND STREET.

BED FEATHERS.—

	s. d.		s. d.
Mixed	1 0 per lb.	Best Foreign Gray Goose	2 0 per lb.
Gray Goose	1 4 —	Best Irish White ditto	2 6 —
Foreign	1 8 —	Best Dantzic ditto ditto	3 0 —

Warranted sweet and free from dust.
List of prices of every description of bedding, containing weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post, on application to Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. opposite the Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

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52. FLEET STREET.
A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52. Fleet Street, has introduced an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the Natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any Teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve Teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and, that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed Teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.
52. Fleet Street. At home from Ten till Five.

TO ANGLERS.—Noblemen and Gentlemen Fly Fishers are respectfully informed that Salmon and Trout Flies of the most approved patterns, adapted to English, Irish, Scotch, Norway, American, and Continental Fishing, are always ready, in any quantity, at BERNARD'S old established Manufactory, No. 4. Church Place (by St. James's Church, one door from) Piccadilly. Also all kinds of Salmon and Trout Rods, Winches, Lines, Fly and Dubbing Books, Salmon and Fine Gut, Hooks, Feathers, and all other material for Fly Making, of the best quality, necessary to the complete angler, at prices considerably lower than what is usually charged. Cricket Bats and Balls. Archery, &c.
Gentlemen's Fishing Tackle and Rods repaired and arranged.
N.B.—The trade supplied. Fly-making taught.

EXPOSITION of MANTELETS, &c.—PLATES of the NEW MANTELETS are now engraved, which will be forwarded gratuitously to all parts of the country if desired. A list only (without dilation) is here given of the names and fabricantes as follows:—La Mantelet Marguerite, de Madame St. Armand; La Mantelet Sultanne, de Madame Popelin; La Mantelet Antoinette, de Madame Alexandrine; La Visite Valentine de Villefort, de Madame Wisnick; La Visite Pompadour, de Madame Jollois; La Visite Montespan, de Madame Lecaunu. These novelties are prepared with the accustomed good taste of the eminent artistes particularised, and it is to be observed that the stock is complete for the supply, in an equal degree, both of mourning apparel and of the varieties in demand by ladies who are not in mourning.—Nos. 247. and 249. Regent Street. W. C. Jay, Proprietor.

MOURNING.—The LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247 and 249. Regent Street. The proprietors of this establishment, in respectfully addressing themselves to the attention of the nobility, the gentry, and the public, beg leave to renew their thanks for the extraordinary support they have received. Every article necessary for a complete outfit of mourning, for either the family or household, may be had here, and made up, if required, at the shortest notice; whilst the attendance of competent persons connected with the establishment upon families of rank, and of every respectable denomination, enables the proprietors, or their assistants, to at once suggest or supply everything necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Skirts, &c., for widowhood, and for family mourning, are always kept made up, and a note, descriptive of the relation of the parties to the deceased, will insure at any time the proper supply of mourning being forwarded, both as to quality and distinction, according to the exigencies of the case, it being needful only to send dresses for patterns, when every requisite will be carefully prepared and chosen, to render the appointments complete.—W. C. JAY, &c., proprietors.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London. The following sample package is recommended to families who wish (previous to purchasing their usual supply of TEAS, COFFEES, &c.) to sample and prove the superior excellence of the goods sold by DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, and it will be forwarded to the country carriage-free on receipt of a post-office order for the 2*l*., the 3*d*. being allowed as the cost of the post-office order:—

3lbs. Finest True Rich Congou Tea	at 4*s*. 6*d*.	13*s*. 6*d*.
1lb. very Fine Hyson or Gunpowder	— 5*s*. 6*d*.	5*s*. 6*d*.
1lb. Strong Congou Tea for domestics	— 3*s*. 6*d*.	3*s*. 6*d*.
6lbs. Coffee, ripe and rich in flavour	— 1*s*. 8*d*.	10*s*. 0*d*.
1lb. the Old English Mustard	— 1*s*. 6*d*.	1*s*. 6*d*.
2lbs. best Bermuda Arrowroot (in a tin case)	— 1*s*. 6*d*.	3*s*. 0*d*.
1lb. Finest Tapioca imported	— 0*s*. 8*d*.	0*s*. 8*d*.
¼lb. Finest Bencoolen Cloves	— 3*s*. 0*d*.	0*s*. 9*d*.
2oz. Finest Brown Nutmegs	— 8*s*. 0*d*.	1*s*. 0*d*.
¼lb. very best Cayenne Pepper	— 3*s*. 4*d*.	0*s*. 10*d*.
		£2 0*s*. 3*d*.

All goods afterwards ordered will be sent warranted equal to these samples.

BALDNESS removed and prevented.—THE POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a physician of the highest celebrity, will in all instances restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35. New Bond Street, London, and 5. East Street, Brighton. Price 2*s*., 4*s*., 6*s*., and 10*s*. per pot.
1*l*. worth sent (carriage free) to any part of England on receiving a post-office order.

AN INVENTION OF 1829.—To avoid Piracy ask for HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ POWDER IN ONE BOTTLE, which keeps in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to form a medicine, refreshing beverage, or saline draught, so as to suit all ages and constitutions.—It is the TASTELESS Salt of a natural Spring, and is the best family Medicine, as it feeds the blood and system with the necessary saline to prevent cholera, and other bowel affections: it instantly stops sickness in adults and children from whatever cause arising. A bottle of twelve to thirty doses, 2*s*. 6*d*. C. HOCKIN, 38. Duke Street, Manchester Square, and 1. Bishopsgate Street Within, London.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE, THIS DAY.
FLOWERS and FLOWER SHOWS. By an Eminent Authoress. Being No. 15. of The TOPIC, price 3*d*.
Preparing,
No. 16. Continental Travel—France; No. 17. Ditto—Northern Italy, Switzerland Rhenish Germany, Belgium; No. 18. Ditto—Southern Italy, Central Germany.
Just issued,
Vol. I., consisting of 13 articles, by writers for the quarterly reviews. In cloth, 3*s*. 6*d*.
C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

RE-ISSUE OF THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE.
KENNY MEADOWS'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE.
Part 18. will appear on the 30th June, price Half-a-Crown.
"The Illustrations are the work of one who having read through a poem resolves to illustrate it; not by representing a part, but by bringing his own impressions into a single picture. The richness of Mr. Meadows's humour, and the justness of his conceptions, can scarcely be commended too highly."—*Times*.
London: Wm. S. Orr and Co., Amen Corner; James McGlashan, Dublin; J. Menzies; and Fraser and Co., Edinburgh.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE for JULY, contains:—
1. Progress of Discovery in Australia—Return of Capt. Sturt's Expedition.
2. The Missionary's Grave. By J. Allen, Esq.
3. Notes on the Sandwich Islands. By R. C. Wyllie, Esq. (Concluded).
4. Topography and Statistics of Antigua.
5. Colonisation as an Engine of National Greatness, and more worthy than Military Conquest. By Edm. Philips, Esq.
6. Malacca and its Adaptation for Sugar Cultivation.
7. New Brunswick and its Disputed Territory. By Dr. Gesner.
8. New Zealand Outlines. No. 2.
9. Sevilla d'Oro. By W. Salmon, Esq.
10. Statistics of Van Diemen's Land.
11. Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas. Chap. 4. By Chas. Hooton, Esq.
12. Australian Sketches. By Thos. M'Combie, Esq. No. VII. Distinguished Convicts.
13. Reviews of New Works.
14. Latest Intelligence from the Colonies.
15. Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

London: Simmonds and Ward, 6. Barge Yard, Bucklersbury.
And to be had by Order of all Booksellers.

Just Published with Engravings, Fcap. 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*. plain, 5*s*. 6*d*. coloured.
THE WONDER SEEKER; or the History of Charles Douglas, by Miss M. F. Tytler.
"Calculated to amuse children, and instruct men."—*Athenæum*.
"Miss Tytler is perhaps the most successful writer in this department of literature that we at present possess.—*Edinburgh Witness*.
EMILY'S REWARD; or, the HOLIDAY TRIP to PARIS, by Mrs. Hofland, 18mo., 2*s*. 6*d*. cloth.
*** Mrs. Hofland's last work.
Mrs. LOUDON'S GLYMPSES of NATURE and Objects of Interest described during a visit to the Isle of Wight. Thirty-seven Illustrations. 3*s*. 6*d*. cloth.
"We could not recommend a more valuable little work."—*Literary Gazette*.
Published at the original Juvenile Library, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, by Grant and Griffith, successors to John Harris.

Now publishing, price 1*l*. 1*s*.
SOYER'S COOKERY; or, THE GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR. Dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and under the patronage of Ibrahim Pacha.
A Simplified and Entirely New SYSTEM of COOKERY, with nearly Two Thousand Practical Receipts, embracing every style, from the preparation of food for the middle classes to that of a banquet for an emperor. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings, and Correct and Minute Plans how Kitchens of every Size, from the Kitchen of a Royal Palace to that of the Humble Cottage, are to be Constructed and Furnished.
By MONSIEUR A. SOYER, of the Reform Club.
Published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall Court; and sold by John Ollivier, Pall Mall.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, of Saturday next, the 18th of July, will contain the commencement of several Series of Papers of Social Importance and Entertainment, by himself and his Eminent Literary Associates; and also a mass of News and Information well digested and arranged, suitable to family reading. Office, 169. Strand, where Prospectuses can be had Gratis, or of any Town or Country Newsvender.

TO ADVERTISERS. DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, circulating amongst thousands of all classes, will afford an excellent opportunity to Advertisers. Advertisements, as far as possible, classified and inserted in leading places, according to priority of reception at the Office, 169. Strand, where Prospectuses can be had, Gratis, or of any Town or Country Newsvender.

LOSS OF TEETH.
MR. THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 64. Berners Street, Oxford Street, continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous Physicians as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to adopt his painless yet effective system, which is also less expensive than others.

ESTABLISHED ABOVE 100 YEARS WITH RESPECTABILITY, SUCCESS, AND DISPATCH.—The return of spring revives all animated nature, and, amongst other things, the household vermin—BUGS. This being the proper time for those whose houses or furniture are infested with them to have them destroyed, previous to their eggs hatching, C. TIFFIN, Punaise Extirpator to the Royal Family, of 17. SOMERS PLACE, NEW ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, offers his unerring method of eradication, free from any unpleasantries. Should any return from unforeseen causes, during the same season, occur, it will be rectified without any additional charge. Coach fare for country work excepted. No connection with any.

SHOWER BATHS, with Curtains, 9*s*. each.—Purchasers of any description of Bath should visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Bath Show Room, which contains, besides toilet sets japanned in imitation of fancy woods, china, &c., in enormous variety, all the requisites for the season, so arranged in one room, devoted exclusively to articles of that character, that patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected, and at thirty per cent. under any other house where attention is paid to the quality. Full-size Portable Shower Baths, very strong and japanned, with curtains and copper valve, 9*s*. each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force pump and top, complete with curtains, and japanned, from 60*s*. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 8*s*. 6*d*. The Omni-directive Bath.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.
WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery and Baths is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39. Oxford Street (corner of Newman Street). Established in Well Street, 1820.

BALDNESS.
THE Re-productive Powers of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL are constantly and surprisingly shown in cases of Baldness of the Head from whatsoever cause arising, (proved by numerous testimonials open for inspection at the Proprietors), in eliciting, unerringly, from the latent stem the active progression of vitality, so that in numerous instances where other specifics have been tried in vain, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art by reinstating in full plenitude of beauty the permanent graces and utilities of nature.
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are on the Wrapper of each genuine bottle.
Sold at 20. Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
*** All others are Fraudulent Imitations.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

Coats, Vests, &c.	Inches.	Trousers.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Hat. Measure size round the Head	

A new work, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," with full directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post-free.

LIST OF PRICES.

Ready Made.	£ s d.	Made to Measure.	£ s. d
Tweed Taglionis from	0 7 6	Coats in any material, adapted for the season, in every variety of style and fashion to order	0 16 0
Cashmerette and Codrington Taglionis	0 18 6	Quilting Vests, 6*s*. 6*d*. each, or three for	0 19 0
Summer Coats, in every description and make, including the Registered Coats	1 2 0	Cashmere, in every variety of patterns	0 8 6
Blouses in every material from	0 2 3	Satins, Plain or Fancy	0 14 6
Splendid pattern summer Vests	0 2 3	Cloth or Cassimere ditto	0 8 0
Cashmere and Persian, in endless variety	0 4 6	Best Single Milled ditto	0 13 6
Black and Fancy Satins	0 6 0	Spring Trousers in every pattern	0 10 6
Fancy Trousers	0 4 6	Single Milled Albert and Victoria doe	0 19 0
Black ditto	0 9 6	Best or Black Dress	1 6 0
Dress Coats	1 0 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
Frock Coats	1 6 0	Ditto, best manufactured	2 15 0
Mourning to any extent at five minutes' notice.		Ditto Frock	1 15 0
		Ditto, best manufactured	3 3 0

Observe.—Any article purchased or made to measure, if not approved of, will be immediately exchanged, or the money returned.
E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86. Aldgate, City, London.
E. Moses and Son, Tailors, Woollendrapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the church, city, London.
Notice.—The entrance to the bespoke department is at 84. Aldgate.—No business transacted at this establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.
OBSERVE.—The Public are specially directed to notice that the Establishment of E. MOSES and SON will not be open this evening, May 30th, nor on Monday June 1st, but will re-open for business as usual on Tuesday morning, June 2d.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES EVANS, of No. 351. Strand, at No. 5. New-Street Square; and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 351. Strand, on Saturday July 11, 1846.